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REGD. NO. B. 1065

The Bombay Chronicle

REGD. NO. B. 1065

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VOL. XXIII NO. 153 BOMBAY: FRIDAY, JUNE 28, 1935 TWELVE PAGES

COMMISSIONER OPENS FIRE ON MOB

Congress President Meets 'Quake Refugees

CONDOLES WITH NAWAB'S SURVIVING SON

Details Of Central Relief Organisation To Be Settled In Lahore

MULTAN, June 27.

Babu Rajendra Prasad visited Daraghazikhan last evening where he met the refugees and discussed relief work. He was presented with an address eulogising his devoted work since Bihar Earthquake.

Returning, Rajen Babu visited Muzaffargarh "en route" and also went to the house of late Nawab Riaz Hussain at Multan who together with his son Captain Maqbool Hussain and the latter's wife perished in Quetta and condded with the Nawab's only remaining son.

Babu Rajendra Prasad and party left to-night for Lahore where important details of the central relief organization will be settled.—A. P.

Chorus Of Condemnation Of Italy's "Demands"

BRITISH PRESS VIEWS ON ABYSSINIAN DEVELOPMENTS

RUGBY, June 27.

Newspapers reflect serious view of Abyssinian situation which is taken here. The "Times" says that Mussolini is obviously determined to deal on the most comprehensive terms with the Ethiopian Emperor and demand special position in Addis Ababa which that monarch is unlikely to concede. On these matter it adds nothing has come of the gallant attempt which the British Government so far unaided have made to induce more peaceable frame of mind although in other respects Capt. Eden's Rome visit seems to have produced better understanding.

DEFINITE DEMAND.

The "News Chronicle" says Capt. Eden can only report to Paris that squabble over Frontier incident has now grown into definite demand by Italy for concessions which would imply complete subjugation of Abyssinia.

The "Manchester Guardian's" diplomatic correspondent says that Mussolini does not show the slightest desire to accept any kind of setlement or compromise that would leave Abyssinia an independent state and the "Morning Post" also comments that what is at stake is integrity and independence of an African State of immemorial antiquity. This newspaper adds that the admiration which it has consistently entertained towards Mussolini's work for resuscitation of Italy cannot blind it to the difficulties which his Abyssinian policy has raised and it can only hope that the matter may yet be brought to a settlement without further untoward complications.

DEPLORABLE FOR LEAGUE.

The "Daily Telegraph" which says nothing short of military protectorate will in Italian opinion will meet the situation, notes that Britain has "intervened" simply with hope of preventing war of which course owing to the appalling difficulties of climate and rain is quite unpredictable. A strong campaign it says would probably have dangerous repercussions in Europe and deplorable effects upon the League of Nations.—R. O. W.

PERRY BEATS VANRYN

Willsmoody Beats Yorke In Tennis Championship

(Special Cable.)

WIMBLEDON, June 27.

Twenty-three thousand were present of whom 16,000 crowded the centre court where Perry beat Vanryn the American Davis' Cup player by 4—6, 6—1, 6—3, 10—8.

Vanryn Darying and Volleying was almost impregnable at the net. Perry underrated his opponent when 5—3 and the match-point angled the ball which ran to the net and the outstretched hand thought he won the match but the point was given out whereafter Perry clowned his way through another ten games. Perry entered the last 16 accompanied presently by Parsidneywood and Donaldbudge from America, Hopman and Macgrath from Australia and Andrews from Newzealand.

WOMEN'S RESULTS.

Willsmoody beat Yorke of Great Britain 6—3, 6—1.

Helen Jacobs beat Couquerque the Dutch champion 8—6, 6—4.

Scriven beat Mrs. Sheppard Barron 13—11, 6—3, and reached third.

STOP PRESS

MITCHELL INJURES RIGHT EYE

LONDON, June 27

The South African Mitchell was struck over the right eye by a fast ball from Crisp the South African fast-bowler which glanced from the wicket-keeper's glove. Mitchell received a deep-cut over which stitches were inserted. It is likely to prevent him playing at Saturday's test match. Verity had the first take of the hundredth wicket of the season.—Reuter's Special.

BALUCHISTAN REGULATION

SIMLA, June 27.

The Baluchistan Regulation framed by the Governor-General-in-Council giving special powers to the Agent to Governor-General at Baluchistan will come into force from 9 in the morning to-morrow.—United Press.

CALCUTTA PRESS RAIDED

Printer And Publisher Arrested For Alleged Sedition

CALCUTTA, June 27

The police raided the office of "Desh Darpan," a Punjabi daily and the Kavi Press, where the paper is being printed and seized all the copies of the paper dated April 11, in which an article appeared under the caption, "Mazduro Ekatta Ho Jai" (let all labourers be united).

Mr. Bishan Singh, the printer and publisher of the paper has been arrested on a charge of sedition and bailed out on Rs. 500/-.

Mr. N. S. Talib, Chief Editor and Master Randhir Singh, Editor of the paper are also wanted by the Police, but they being away in Punjab at present, the police could not arrest them.—United Press.

SECURITY OF "TEJ" FORFEITED

Sequel To Criticism Of Govt.'s 'Quake Relief Attitude

NEW DELHI, June 27.

The Chief Commissioner, Delhi, has issued a notice against Mr. Dharampal Gupta, printer and publisher of the "Tej," a vernacular daily, intimating forfeiture of Rs. 1.000 on ground of articles published in its issue of 12th and 14th instant, criticising the Government's attitude regarding Quetta Earthquake relief.—A. P.

SECURITY DEMANDED FROM DELHI PAPER

Sequel To Articles On Quetta Situation

NEW DELHI, June 27.

A notice under the Indian Press (Emergency Powers) Act of 1931 has been served on Mr. Mohamed Usman, printer and publisher of the "Quami Gazette" a local Urdu daily, demanding a security of Rs. 1,000 for writing an article on the Quetta situation in the issue of the paper dated June 11, which in the opinion of the local Government, is of the nature described in section 4 of the Press (Emergency Powers) Act 23 of 1931, as amended by section 16 of the Criminal Law Amendment Act of 1932.—United Press.

One Tribesman Killed

ARMED POLICE RUSH TO SCENE

NAIROBI, June 27.

Facing single-handed the war-maddened crowd of 200 Masai warriors, the District Commissioner, Mr. C. E. N. Buxton drove them from his camp near Narok and saved his wife and child from injury.

It appears that a few Masais, who had just been initiated as warriors, roused the others to unrest and then assaulted the Indian surveyor. When they approached Mr. Buxton's camp, Mr. Buxton removed the womenfolk to safety and then seeing the Masais, some of whom were armed with swords and apparently going to rush to the camp, Mr. Buxton fired wounding one fatally.

Armed police are now hurrying to Narok on new reports to hand threatening the isolated Indian trading centre.—Reuter.

H. H. the Maharaja of Jhalawar, who has unreservedly thrown open all the temples in the State for the Harijans, including those kept reserved for the royal family.

NEWBURY SUMMER CUP

Black Devil Wins By Six Lengths

LONDON, June 27.

The Newbury Summer Cup run at Newbury over a distance of one mile and four furlongs resulted as follows:—

BLACK DEVIL	1
JOHNJAMES	2
KNIGHT OF MONASTER	3

Ten ran, won by six lengths; head separated the second and the third.

Starting prices 7 to 4 on Black Devil.

Five to one on Johnjames and eight to one on Knight of Monaster.

NEW YORK SILVER PRICES

(Special Cable to "Chronicle")

NEW YORK, June 27.

Spot Silver prices were again fixed and were unchanged today at 69-1|2 cents.

The Montreal Silver futures market was strong and prices recorded a rise of 100 points.

MANGALORE RESOLUTIONS

Stage Being Set For Battle Royal In Karnatak P. C. C.

(From Our Correspondent).

HUBLI, June 27.

The Karnatak Provincial Congress meets at Gadag on the afternoon of the 30th to consider and express its opinion on the resolutions passed at the Political Conference at Mangalore last month.

Under the leadership of Mr. Gangadharrao Deshpande the Belgaum District Congress Committee has already condemned the said resolutions. Now Bellary follows suit. The Dharwar District Congress Committee meets on the 29th to consider the same resolutions. Bijapur and Karwar are silent. Mysore's attitude is not known.

At the meeting of the Provincial Congress Committee a battle royal is expected on the Mangalore resolutions, though large attendance from Mangalore is not expected. Belgaum and Dharwar are likely to send their full quota while other Districts and Mysore may not.

The younger elements of advanced thought in every district in Karnatak express discontent and charge leaders with not allowing freedom of thought and expression. Workers believing in vigorous action are growing in number in Karnatak.

INDIAN HIGH COMMISSIONER IN LONDON

Move To Appoint Non-official M. L. A.

LONDON, (By Air Mail).

"United Press" understands that serious representations have been made to the authorities that the next Indian High Commissioner should be selected from one of the non-official members of the Indian Legislative Assembly.

It is pointed out that an official Indian raised from the Civil Service does not command the popularity necessary for such a semi-ambassadorial position. It is further urged that this time a Mahomedan should be appointed.

In this connection, the visit of the Assembly Delegation to the Empire Parliamentary Conference may be availed of by the authorities to ascertain the popular feeling.—United Press.

BRADFORD FOLLOWS LANCASHIRE

British Manufacturers Present Case To Tariff Board

SEQUEL TO DEMAND FOR PROTECTION BY INDIAN WOOLLEN INDUSTRY

BOMBAY, June 27.

The "United Press" understands that the British Woollen Manufacturers have, with alacrity, seized the opportunity of the right of audience before the Indian Tariff Board, in defence of their particular claims, under the provisions of the Indo-British Trade Agreement recently entered into between Sir Walter Runciman and Sir B. N. Mitra, on behalf of England and India respectively.

In this connection, a trade delegation on behalf of the Bradford Chamber of Commerce under the leadership of Mr. Spinx, came to India silently, and submitted its claims at Mahabaleshwar before the Indian Tariff Board which was enquiring into the claims of protection to the Indian woollen industry.

It is also understood that other woollen manufacturers in England like the Wool, Textile Delegation and the Haiderfield Chamber of Commerce, and the National Federation of Hosiery Manufacturers' Association, submitted their memorands.

It is further gathered that the British Delegation was helped by the Board of Trade in London with relevent facts and figures.—United Press.

NANKING'S SURRENDER

Accepts Japanese Demands Arising Out Of Chahar Incident

PEKING, June 27.

Japanese military authorities have announced that the Chinese Central Government at Nanking have accepted all Japanese demands arising from the Chahar incident involving the arrest of three Japanese secret service men.—Reuter.

NO CHANGE IN FAR EAST POLICY

Sir F. Leith-Ross To Sail For China On August 10

LONDON, June 27.

The British treasury expert, Sir Frederick Leith Ross expects to go to China on August 10. The route is not decided but there are grounds for believing that he will go via America. He is due in China in the second week of September and is at present studying Chinese affairs from every aspects.

His mission increasingly interests business and political circles. It is regarded as a definite stage in the British Government's plans for a more active policy in the Far East. All, however, are unanimous regarding it and in no way is there any antagonism towards Japan or hostility to her natural interests and it would rather seek her co-operation for the common welfare and peace of the Far East.—Reuter's Special.

WHEN A. I. C. C. WILL MEET

ALLAHABAD, June 27.

It is definitely understood the that A. I. C. C. will not meet in July.

The Working Committee, however, will meet in July as announced from Bombay some time ago, when Babu Rajendra Prasad was there.—United Press.

AMARSINGH'S BRILLIANT HITTING

LONDON, June 27.

Amarsingh by brilliant hitting scored 47 of 49 in ten minutes for Indian Gymkhana against M. C. C.—Reuter's Special.

INTERNEE ON HUNGER STRIKE

Sequel To Reduction Of Monthly Allowance

CALCUTTA, June 27.

Miss Susama Roy, sister of Pritindra Nath Roy, who is interned at Kazipur P. S. Serajgunj in the Pabna District, informs that she received the following telegram from the Superintendent of Police, Pabna, on June 20 last:—

"Pritindra hunger strike, condition serious."

Pritindra's younger sister, with her two brothers, has gone to Serajgunj to meet him in hospital where he has been removed from Kazipur and to induce him to give up hunger-strike.

The hunger-strike was resorted to from the 12th inst. as a protest, it is learnt, against the Government's reducing Pritindra's monthly allowance from Rs. 30 to Rs. 25.

Miss Susama Roy and her other sister sent the following wire to Pritindra on June 24:—

"Stop fasting immediately or we start fasting too."—United Press.

TEJPUR SHOOTING INCIDENT

Story Of Alleged Firing By Zemindar At Peasant

KARACHI, June 27.

Enquiries into Tejpur shooting affray indicate that it occurred at Khesani Railway Station near Mirpurkhas.

It is alleged that a zamindar of Tejpur was returning to the village by the morning train along with two attendants and the wife of a peasant. The peasant getting to know of it and apprehending that his wife was being kidnapped, accosted the party at Khesani and caught hold wards his wife but the attendants collared him while the zamindar is alleged to have taken out a gun and fired two shots which hit the peasant in the arm and thigh and also the attendants.

The Railway police rescued the three injured persons to hospital at Taddalahazar. The zamindar has been put in jail custody.—A. P.

Roosevelt's War On Speculation

WASHINGTON, June 27.

Legislation designed to close all loopholes threatening America's monetary system was recommended by President Roosevelt in a message to the Congress.

The President recommends firstly, the immediate enactment of legislation authorising the Secretary of the Treasury at the request of the holders of gold clause securities to make payment in cash, dollar for dollar with accrued interest, or at the holder's direction exchange such securities for non-gold clause securities with same interests and rate of maturity;

Secondly, the termination of the consent of the United States be sued upon its securities or currencies;

Thirdly, the reaffirmation of the policy of the United States to pay all holders of its securities and currencies on an equal uniform dollar for dollar basis making appropriations available for payments on this basis only.

The President declares, in justice to the holders of securities and the interests of the entire people the Government must make clear that it won't consent to the use of its courts to aid the efforts to sabotage the operation of Government or aid speculation.—Reuter's Special.

TABULATED ADLETS
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SMALL ADVERTISEMENTS are inserted in these columns on cash payment and are charged at the rate of ONE ANNA per word. Minimum charge is fixed at Re. 1 for 16 words. Abbreviations and numbers (up to 10 figures) are to be counted as complete words.

ADVERTISEMENTS OF PRIVATE NATURE are inserted with Box Numbers and in such cases the six words——"Box No..... The "Bombay Chronicle"——must be paid for. The Management reserves to themselves the right of refusing any advertisement without giving ANY reason for doing so.

BLOCK-LETTERED OR TYPEWRITTEN Advertisements will ensure correct insertions; otherwise no responsibility for any mistake will be accepted by the Management. Unclaimed replies to the Advertisements are destroyed after about a month.

REPLIES TO THE ADVERTISEMENTS should be addressed carefully as under:——"Box No..... The Advertisement Department, The "Bombay Chronicle," Red Building, Parsi Bazaar Street, BOMBAY. To avoid mistakes the Box Number should be written distinctly.

1. SITUATIONS VACANT.

Wanted—A stenographer with high speed, strong in English, with knowledge of accounting and book keeping. Salary Rs. 40 to 50 according to qualifications. Apply with copies of testimonials to the Secretary, Municipal Committee Chhindwara. (1278)

Wanted an Experienced and clever folding jobber having knowledge of English and good Experience of the folding line. Apply with testimonials Box No. 4438, "Bombay Chronicle."

Wanted experienced organizers for Bombay City and Suburbs, Maharashtra and Nizam's Dominions, on salary or commission. Apply, the New Asiatic Life Insurance Co., Ltd., Managing Agents, Birla Bros. Ltd., 51, Esplanade Road, Bombay. (1265)

Wanted for Overseas:—Assistant Surgeons, Competent Stenographers, Qualified Accountants, Cashiers, Civil and Mechanical Engineers and Draughtsmen. Apply with original certificates to P. Dubash & Co., Government Recruiting Contractors, 285, Frere Road, Fort, Bombay. (4345).

Wanted—Intelligent, Matriculated, diligent youths under twenty for Electric apparatus manufacture. Partial investment essential. One year's unpaid training free. Apply Box No. 4425, "Bombay Chronicle."

Wanted Head Clerk Accountant by respectable Insurance Office on Rs. 80, security required Rs. 500. Apply to Box No. 4428, "Bombay Chronicle."

Applications are invited from respectable ladies and gentlemen on Rs. 40 to 75 according to qualification to organise a respectable industrial insurance issuing policies from Rs. 125 to 500. Apply to Box No. 4429, "Bombay Chronicle."

Wanted a Workshop Superintendent in the Loco & Carriage and Wagon Shops on the Jamnagar and Dwarka Railway on a salary of Rs. 190 to 250 grade. The appointment will be on trial for 6 months and the applicant must have full experience of work in a large Railway Workshop and with sufficient knowledge of erecting and boiler repair work. Apply with copies of testimonials to the Manager, J. & D. Ry., Jamnagar, dated 17th June, 1935. (1260).

Wanted Branch Secretaries, Superintendents, lady superintendents and agents upto Rs. 250 p. m. Apply Lakshmi Bonds Corporation Ltd., Lahore. (4423)

2. TO BE LET

To Let—Chowpatty, Gilbert Building flat of four large bed-rooms, near Babulnath. Apply Kanji Cumandas, 187, Hornby Road.

27. HOTELS.

Great Punjab Hotel, Dhobi Talao, Airy accommodation, decent food, boarding and lodging vegetarian, Rs. 30; Non-vegetarian, Rs. 35 Monthly medical attendance Free. (4439)

42. SECONDHAND WANTED.

Wanted second-hand circular mild steel tanks in good condition capacity 25,000 gallons or more. Write giving full particulars, dimensions price, etc. to Box No. 4434, "Bombay Chronicle."

56. EDUCATIONAL.

Hewett Engineering School, Lucknow, Recognised by U. P. Govt.—Applications from Matriculates invited for Overseer Class. Session July, 1935. Admission commenced. Excellent employment facilities. Free Prospectus from Principal. (4308).

Expert Tuition in Pitman Gregg and Sloan Shorthand Typewriting, Accountancy, Banking Correspondence, Insurance, Salesmanship Commerce and Finance Economics Company Law. Time from 7 a.m. to 8-30 p.m. (S.T.) Enrolment for Commercial Examinations. Apply Lentin's Commercial College, 33, Meadows Street. (4435)

69. LOANS & MORTGAGES.

Anand & Co., Tamarind House, Tamarind Lane, Fort, Bombay, negotiate confidentially Loans on personal security to Civil and Military officers, mortgage of property, etc., on most reasonable terms. Enquiries invited. (1262).

72. AGENTS WANTED.

WANTED INFLUENTIAL AGENTS to sell "Bombay Sentinel" Daily Edition particularly at the following places:—

Balsar	Broach	Baroda
Borivli	Bhusaval	Dahod
Deolali	Dhond	Daman
Dhanu Road	Golvad	Karjat
Kasara	Lonavla	Manmad
Matheran	Neral	Navsari
Nasik	Sholapur	Virar

Write for terms and conditions to the Manager, the "Bombay Sentinel," Red House, Parsee Bazaar Street, Fort.

75. INVESTMENTS.

Belgian Government Guaranteed Bonds. Safest investment, big prices. Authorised Agents, Kass and Co., Parsee Bazaar Street, Bombay. Agents wanted. (4422).

87. ASTROLOGERS.

Ten years' annual life reading. Rupees Two. State Birth Time, date, year. Poolors, Baltarahmed Street, Secunderabad. (4419)

124. FRUITS & VEGETABLES.

Appreciable extraordinary delicious Bombay, Langra, Krishen Bhog mangoes Rs. 5 per 100 net. Safe arrival guarranteed season poor. Advance immediately Grafts Catalogue Free. Supdt. Raja Nursery, Darbhanga, No. 21, (Behar). (4420)

Public Notices

GOVERNMENT Announcements, Legal and Public Notifications are published in these columns at the following rates:—

	Per column inch Per insertion.
1st Insertion	Rs. 7-8-0
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3rd Insertion	Rs. 4-8-0
4th and Subsequent Insertions	Rs. 3-8-0

Mofussil Advertisers are requested to send remittances in advance and state clearly whether they wish to insert their advertisements in these columns or in the Classified.

ELECTRICAL DEPARTMENT

NOTICE.

SEALED TENDERS ARE INVITED for the annual supply of following materials:—

Schedule "A" Electrical Materials.
Schedule "B" Telephone Materials.
Shedule "C" Lubricating oils.
Schedule "D" Hardware including paints etc.
Schedule "E" Miscellaneous stores including cloth, wooden accessories etc.

Tenders will be received on or before the 27th July, 1935 before 16 hours.

Copies of Specifications, Schedules, Conditions of supply and other particulars may be obtained upon application to the undersigned on payment of Rs. 5 for each schedule.

ELECTRICAL ENGINEER,
Baroda State, Baroda.
1280.

S. S. "SINGAPORE MARU."

CONSIGNEES OF CARGO per the above steamer are hereby informed of her arrival here on 26th June, 1935, from Japan via ports en route and requested to present Bills of Lading for counter-signature without delay. Applications for survey should be made in writing to the undersigned within 7 days after discharging and prior to removal of cargo from the Landing Shed.

T. HIROSE,
Manager.
Osaka Shosen Kaisha.

Legal Notices

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

Suit No. 764 of 1935.

DHARAMSEY NARANDAS Plaintiff.

V/s.

(1) AGA SYED ASTULLA SHIRAZE, and (2) HAJI ABDUL NABI SHIRAZEE Defendants.

To,

(1) Aga Syed Astulla Shirazee, Esq., and
(2) Haji Abdul Nabi Shirazee, Esq., the defendants abovenamed.

The abovenamed plaintiff has instituted this suit against you for recovering from you Rs. 2,735 interest and costs.

Both of you are hereby summoned to appear in the High Court of Bombay on the 17th day of July, 1935, at 11 O'clock (S. T.) in person or by an advocate and take notice that in default of your appearance on the day before mentioned the suit will be heard and determined in your absence.

Messrs. MADHAVJI AND CO.,
Plaintiff's Attorneys.
1263.

Public Notices

THE BOMBAY ELECTRIC SUPPLY & TRAMWAYS CO: LTD.

Lost Temporary Receipt.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that Temporary Receipt No. 33905 in respect of Twenty Ordinary Shares Nos. 52266/75, 52341/45, 391517/21 of The Bombay Electric Supply and Tramways Co., Ltd., standing in the name of Mr. Hirji Versey has been lost, mislaid or destroyed. Any claim in respect of these shares should be notified to the Company at their registered office, Electric House, Post Fort, Bombay, No. 1, within 15 days from the date hereof, otherwise a duplicate Temporary Receipt will be issued irrespective of any claim in respect thereof.

Dated, 28th June, 1935.
4444.

BOMBAY MUNICIPALITY.

STORES DEPARTMENT

S/281 of 26-6-35.

TENDERS are invited for the supply of 142 Nos. 9" x 12' Cast Iron Pipes for immediate delivery of the acceptance of the tender.

Tenders should be addressed to the Municipal Commissioner and delivered at the office of the Chief Accountant, Municipal Offices, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay, not later than 1 p.m. (B. T.) on 8-7-1935 together with an earnest money of Rs. 200. All tenders must be enclosed in a sealed envelope which must be endorsed Tenders for C. I. Pipes 9".

The names of all the partners of the contracting firm must be specified in the tender.

Forms of contract, specification, etc., will be issued by the undersigned on payment of Rs. 2.

By Order of the Municipal Commissioner,
(Sd.) M. K. VARIAVA,
Chief Storekeeper.
566, DeLisle Road,
Bombay No. 11.
1281

Legal Notices

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

Suit No. 763 of 1935.

DHARAMSEY NARANDAS Plaintiff.

V/s.

AGA HAJI SAIYED ABUL KASSAM YAZDI Defendant.

To,

Aga Haji Saiyad Abul Kassam Yazdi, the defendant abovenamed.

The abovenamed plaintiff has instituted this suit against you for recovering from you Rs. 14,981, interest and costs.

You are hereby summoned to appear in the High Court of Bombay on the 17th day of July, 1935, at 11'clock (S. T.) in person or by an Advocate and take notice that in default of your appearance on the day before mentioned, the suit will be heard and determined in your absence.

Messrs. MADHAVJI AND CO.,
Plaintiff's Attorneys.
1263.

THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE

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The Sunday Edition must be subscribed for not less than six months.

St. JOHN AMBULANCE BRIGADE

Chief Commissioner Satisfied With Work Of Bombay Branch

BOMBAY, Thursday.

Sir David Petrie, the Chief Commissioner, St. John Ambulance Brigade Overseas inspected the Bombay Corps of the Brigade in the Lady Willingdon Building on the Esplanade Maidan this morning.

At 8-30 a.m. Sir David was received at the Office of the Brigade by Mr. G. Wiles the Assistant Commissioner, Capt. F. N. Kapadia, the District Surgeon and Officiating District Superintendent Mr. D. F Panthaki and was introduced to the different officers of the Bombay Corps of the Brigade.

Mr. D. F. Panthaki in the course of his report which he read said that during the last year Major-General Sprawson, the Surgeon-in-Chief of the Brigade, Miss E. V. Forrest, Lady-Superintendent-in-Chief of the Brigade and Lord Brabourne, the Governor of Bombay inspected the Bombay Corps. The speaker thought that such functions were greatly encouraging and helpful to Ambulance workers.

Major-General Sprawson had stressed the necessity of every girl learning the rudiments of nursing so as to be of assistance on occasions of emergency. Mr. Panthaki was glad to report that since then a Muslim Nursing section had been formed in the city and the papers had been forwarded to London Headquarters for Registration.

NO LESS USEFUL

Lord Brabourne had remarked during his address that with quieter times Bombay was enjoying, the work of the District had perhaps become less dramatic but no less useful. The truth of this remark was borne out, continued Mr. Panthaki, by the increase in the number of public duties performed during the last year as well as in the current year. The most important event of the current year was Their Majesties Silver Jubilee celebrations. During the celebrations the members of the Bombay Corps offered the authorities their services on various occasions. Besides these public duties, members of the Bombay Corps turned out for Ambulance duty on other public functions and festivals.

The recent Quetta Earthquake Disaster had cast a gloom over the whole country. As soon as the details of the disaster were received in Bombay, the Bombay Branch of the Indian Red Cross Society was immediately approached and the services of the Bombay Corps were offered if the Society needed them. A meeting of the Bombay Corps was called at which 25 members showed their readiness to go to Quetta and Karachi. One hundred members got their names registered for local service. An appeal was also made to members to give their mite to the Earthquake relief fund.

The District had learnt with great satisfaction that arrangements were being made for the first time to hold All India Ambulance Competitions in Bombay, early next year.

Sir David Petrie in the course of his speech expressed satisfaction at the work done by the Bombay Branch of the Brigade and hoped that they would continue their good work.

With a vote of thanks, the function came to a close.

A Madras message states: At a meeting of the M. and S. M. Railway Branch Advisory Committee the question of a provision of reserved bench accommodation for ladies in the 3rd class waiting rooms at important stations was discussed.

PLAYWRIGHT WINS SUIT

Dramatic Company To Pay Rs. 275 With Costs For Contract

(From Our Correspondent.)

THANA, June 26.

Mr. L. C. Sheth, the First Class Sub-Judge at Thana, decreed with costs the full claims of Mrs. Malati Madhav Tendulkar, a Marathi playwright, for the recovery of Rs. 275 with interest, the amount being the balance of Rs. 300 which was the price alleged to have been fixed for the rights to stage the performances of a drama titled "Ardhangi" at various places in Maharashtra. She was paid Rs. 25 only.

Mr. G. K. Kalshekar, the defendant proprietor of the Deshbandhu Sangit Natak Mandali denied contract. He, however, admitted that he had got the plaintiff's play for staging, but said that he had agreed to give only Rs. 75 plus one-eighth share of the profits of the performances. The defendant stated that the drama was subjected to adverse criticism by the public and in the "Nirbhid", a Marathi weekly of Bombay.

Popularity Of Play

Delivering the judgment, the sub-judge, observed, "Naturally the defendant (the proprietor of the Deshbandhu Sangit Natak Mandali) must have thought that such a drama (entitled "Ardhangi," advocating, divorce among Hindu community) in the present times would secure good audience and would be popular.

"There is nothing to show that the drama was unpopular. The defendant does not produce his witnesses to show as to what income he got, at each performance (at Sangli and Thana).

Ordinarily the city society is more educated and civilised. The plaintiff (the playwright) asked the defendant to stage the drama at Bombay and other centres but the defendant did not.

"It is a case of word against word. On the evidence and demeanour of the plaintiff and Kalshekar, (Mr. Kelkar, Manager, the Manager) in the witness box, I believe the plaintiff's version must be correct. We hold the claim proved."

Mr. G. T. Randive appeared for the plaintiff and Mr. P. V. Joshi for the defendant.

AJMER ASSEMBLY ELECTION DISPUTE

Commission Resumes Hearing

AJMER, (By Mail.)

The election petition filed by Mr. Mukat Behari Lal, Advocate, Beawar, the unsuccessful Congress candidate to the Assembly, against R. B. Seth Bhag Chand Soni, M.L.A., Ajmer, came up for hearing in the room of the Judicial Commissioner's Court this morning. The commission is composed of Mr. E. Westel, J.C., Ajmer, President, and R. B. Seetla Prashad, Chief Judge, Jaipur High Court and Mr. Antur Krishen Kaul, District and Sessions Judge, Neemuch, members.

The President at the very outset informed the parties that one of the members, R. B. Seetla Prashad, having been unable to attend, the Commission was not properly constituted and there would accordingly be no formal hearing.—A.P.

APPEAL TO ENHANCE SENTENCE

Judges Hold Magistrate Had Erred But Makes No Order On Application

BOMBAY, Thursday.

Mr. Justice Broomfield and Mr. Justice Macklin at the High Court heard to-day the revisional application by the Government of Bombay asking for the enhancement of the sentence passed on one Appa Ganpat.

The opponent was convicted, along with another person, by Mr. I. S. Haji, Officiating Second Presidency Magistrate, for keeping a common gaming house for the purpose of gaming under sections (4)a and 5 of the Bombay Prevention of Gambling Act, and sentenced to a fine of Rs. 200, in default, one month's rigorous imprisonment.

At the hearing of the application to-day, a point was raised as to the construction of section 4 of the Act. Arising from this point, the question was submitted before their lordships by the Government Pleader as to whether a person convicted under that section was liable to an enhanced punishment as provided in the penal clause of the section when there were previous convictions.

The magistrate had taken the view that as the opponent had committed the offence under sections 5 and 4(a) for the first time, he was not liable to an enhanced punishment.

THREE PREVIOUS CONVICTIONS

The Government Pleader contended that the opponent had three previous convictions two of which were under section 4 of the Act. The magistrate, he submitted, had misconstrued the section. A sentence of imprisonment of not less than one month ought to have been passed on the opponent.

Their lordships, in delivering judgment, observed that, to their mind, the contention of the Government Pleader was obviously right. The view held by the magistrate seemed to be incorrect. If the previous convictions had been proved, it would have been necessary for their lordships to impose a sentence of imprisonment. Unfortunately, the record did not show whether the accused had admitted the previous convictions or whether evidence was adduced. That being so, their lordships could not now act on the basis of any previous convictions. Moreover, a considerable time had now elapsed since the accused was sentenced.

Their lordships, therefore, made no order on the application. The sentence passed by the magistrate stands as it is.

Diwan Bahadur Shingne, Government Pleader, appeared for the Crown. Mr. G. B. Chitale appeared for the opponent.

INDIAN PUBLIC SCHOOL

Viceroy To Be Present At Opening In October

ALLAHABAD, (By Mail.)

It is understood that His Excellency the Viceroy has consented to be present at the formal opening of the Indian Public School at Dehra Dun which will take place some time towards the end of October this year.—A.P.

A motor bus proceeding from Madura to Cumbum ran into a ditch on the roadside near Chinnamanur as the result of which two passengers besides the driver and the conductor of the bus were seriously injured. The Police are investigating.

TO-MORROW—It Comes.

A Great Love Picture of the Indian Screen

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See It To-morrow at
MINERVA TALKIES LAMINGTON ROAD.

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Goa Lottery Ticket Depot Raided By Police

BOMBAY, Thursday.

A depot for the sale of Goa Lottery tickets in Dhobi Talao was raided by the Esplanade Police on Wednesday as it was suspected to be in addition a gambling den where "satta" bets were being accepted.

It appears the shop was kept under close observation for a few days by the police and when their suspicions were confirmed a warrant to raid the shop was obtained from the Deputy Commissioner of Police.

Bogus Punter Gives Signal

On Wednesday night the police sent a bogus punter to lay a bet in the shop on certain "figures" and gave him some marked coins. It is alleged the punter after laying the bet gave a signal and Sergeant Loveday and his men rushed into the shop and took into custody Antonio Pereira the owner of the shop. On a search of the premises it is alleged a large number of "sutta" slips and cash including the marked coins were found and seized.

Accused Released On Bail

On Thursday morning the accused was put up on a remand application before the Chief Presidency Magistrate, Bombay at the Esplanade Court and released on bail for seven days.

RAZOR BLADE CHEWED INTO BITS

Pickpocket Gets Six Months' R. I.

BOMBAY, Thursday.

How a clever pickpocket after cutting off with a razor blade a gold 'tawiz' from the neck of a four-year-old boy, put the blade into his mouth and chewed it into bits, was told at the Girgaum Court to-day.

In the dock was Tilakdhari Thakore, 30 years, a Hindu Brahmin and native of Benares, charged with the theft of a gold 'tawiz' valued at Rs. 20.

Lackhan Mangal, the complainant, in giving evidence, stated that on June 14, he along with his family was returning from a cinema show. Suddenly he turned back and saw the accused cutting off the 'tawiz' from the thread in the neck of his son. He caught him and handed him over to a policeman.

The constable deposed that the accused spit out continuously and he saw one glimmering piece in his mouth. He suspected something and asked him to draw it out. He then discovered that it was a piece of razor blade which the accused had apparently chewed into pieces.

The accused pleaded not guilty and admitted four previous convictions, two for pocket-picking and two for gambling.

The Magistrate (M. I. N. Mehta) sentenced him to six months' hard labour.

The Southern India Chamber of Commerce has addressed the Indian Railway Conference Association at Delhi drawing the latter's attention to "anomalies" found in the general classification of goods relating to freight and conditions of transport of chemicals.

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STOPPAGE OF TRAINS AT KURLA

Trial Measure To Be Continued At People's Request

BOMBAY, June 25.

A press note issued by the G. I. P. Railway Local Advisory Committee says that at the meeting of the committee held on June 13, the following subjects were discussed:—

STOPPAGE OF TRAINS AT KURLA.

At the meeting held in December last a member represented that the residents of Kurla were much inconvenienced owing to the Bombay-Poona trains not stopping there and the chairman agreed to stop the 21 Down and 22 Up Poona Fast Passenger trains as Kurla with effect from 1st January, 1935, as a trial measure, to ascertain whether the stoppages were justified. A statement was now placed before the members showing the number of passengers who had used these trains during the three months ending March 1935 which showed that an average of 5.2 passengers per day entrained in 21 Down and an average of 2.1 passengers per day detrained from 22 Up at Kurla. The chairman said that these figures did not indicate that the halts served the convenience of any considerable section of the public. He, however, agreed at the request of the members to continue the trial for a further period.

OVERCROWDING IN BOMBAY-POONA TRAIN.

A complaint had been received in April that there had been considerable overcrowding in the Bombay-Poona Express train and that the interclass compartments were in bad condition. The chairman admitted that there had been overcrowding. The complaint was in regard to the old rake and so far as the bad condition of the inter-class compartments was concerned, this had been remedied when the new rake was put into service at the beginning of May. In regard to overcrowding although the new rake provided more third-class accommodation it was found that this was not sufficient and extra carriages had been attached to the full load of the train. Measures so far taken were not adequate and on and from the 6th June, the train had been duplicated. Measures were also taken to regulate the number of passengers in each compartment to prevent overcrowding in any particular compartment.

CONCESSION TO PILGRIMS.

The Bombay Municipal Corporation, through a representative on the committee put forward a request for the grant of concession tickets for the pilgrims visiting the shrine at Pandharpur on the occasion of the Ashadi Ekadashi and Kartiki Ekadashi and that the period of the concession should last for a fortnight.

The Railway proposed running a special train for Bombay people who wished to visit the forthcoming fair, as an experiment, and reduced fairs were being offered. A member stated that this would not be suitable unless the Railway extended the period of availability of the tickets and ran the train accordingly, to cover a period of a week or ten days instead of the three days proposed. The chairman promised to see whether this could be done.—A. P.

TAKES MOTHER'S DEATH TO HEART

Sorrowing Son Commits Suiside

BOMBAY, Thursday.

Grieved at the death of his mother, a man flung himself on the rails when a local train was travelling from Grant Road to Charni Road yesterday.

The driver of the train seeing a man crossing the track applied the brakes, but the than was run over and killed instantly.

At the inquest held on his body to-day, the Coroner's Jury recorded a verdict of suicide.

"ACCUSED NOT MAN OF STRAW"

A. C. E. Director's Counsel Says Rs. 4,000 Were Spent Before Exchange Was Registered

BOMBAY, Thursday.

At the resumed hearing of the trial of Chimanlal Purshotam, Managing Director of the American Cotton Exchange, to-day before Mr. D. N. D. Khandalawala Presidency Magistrate Third Court, Sub-Inspector Gavde was cross-examined by Mr. M. S. Pandit for the defence.

With a view to repel the prejudice created by the prosecution evidence that the accused was a man of straw and had suddenly blossomed forth as a company promoter, Mr. Pandit wanted to lead evidence that a sum of Rs. 4,000 was spent before the Exchange was registered. This amount could not have been spent if the accused was a man of straw, counsel stated to the Court.

The Police Officer stated that there was an entry of an item in the month of November 1934 (that is eight months after the Exchange was registered) that a sum of Rs. 3,275 was paid to a firm of solicitors, beyond this there was no entry to show that this amount was paid in respect of preliminary expenses.

Mr. Pandit asked the witness whether it was within his knowledge that before the Exchange was registered a copy of the Memorandum and Articles of Association was sent to superintendent Hurst of the C.I.D. for his approval. Witness stated that he was not aware of the circumstances under which a copy of the memorandum and Articles of the Association was found in the file. It is possible that the Princess Street Police might have obtained it and forwarded it to Headquarters for investigations.

Legal Up To September 1934

The Magistrate observed that the prosecution had conceded that all acts of the Exchange were perfectly legal until the Exchange commenced to do business in September 1934. The Exchange was registered in February 1934 but it commenced doing business on September 22, 1934.

Continuing the cross-examination of the witness, Counsel put in as exhibits the resolutions passed at the Board meetings of the Exchange authorising the accused as secretary and Treasurer to commence business.

The case is proceeding.

SAD EXPERIENCE OF VISITOR TO CITY

Finds His Purse Missing After 'Push' In Street

BOMBAY, Thursday.

A visitor to the city had an unfortunate experience on Wednesday in Sandhurst Road when he was relieved of Rs. 150. It appears that three men brushed past him, deliberately picking up a quarrel. When he remonstrated with them he realised that these tough customers had a motive in treating him so roughly. A purse containing Rs. 150 was missing after the altercation had ended, and the three bad men had vanished.

The matter was reported to a police constable on duty at Bhendi Bazaar, who arrested Mohamed Hussain Mahomed Miya on suspicion.

The suspect was charged before Mr. Oscar H. Brown, Presidency Magistrate, Mazagaon, to-day and remanded to police custody for a fortnight.

EPIDEMIC MORTALITY

NAGPUR, June 26.

The total mortality from epidemic diseases reported during the week ending June 15, was 930 against 618 in the preceding week. Cholera was responsible for 1229 cases and 550 deaths during the week. The disease was on the increase in Jubbulpore, Hoshangabad, Raipur, Bilaspur and Drug, while it declined in Saugar and Mandla districts.

No attacks or deaths from plague were reported during the week.—A. P.

The Rt. Hon'ble V. S. Srinivasa Sastri, who arrived in Madras from Tiruppur last week left for Annamalainagar, Chidambaram, where he takes charge of the office of the Vice-Chancellor of the Annamalai University on Wednesday.

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ROBBED DRIVER OF HIS TONGA

Pathan Appeals Against Sentence Of Year's R.I. And Rs. 100 Fine

(From Our Correspondent.)

THANA, June 27.

The story of how a Pathan hired a tonga for Rs. 4 and at the destination when asked to pay the fare he pushed the driver down, threatened to strike him with a dagger ultimately caused him injury on the right hand and drove away the tonga was revealed in the Sessions Court at Thana during the hearing of an appeal preferred by the Pathan.

The accused Mir Mahomed Kadir Mir, was convicted by Mr. K. B. Pattekar, first class Magistrate at Bhiwandi, on a charge of robbery and was sentenced to one year's hard labour with a fine of Rs. 100 or in default four months' additional imprisonment. The appeal was preferred through the Jailor of the District prison.

Mr. M. A. Bhave, the Sessions Judge, yesterday passed an order calling for the papers.

Hired Tonga.

The prosecution story is that on February 3 last, at about 9 a.m. the accused, a Pathan in the employ of a Bassein merchant, hired the tonga belonging to the complainant at Bhiwandi to go to Malbidi in Kharbav village for Rs. 4.

The tonga reached the destination at about 12 noon. When the driver asked the accused to pay the fare, the latter told him that he had purchased the tonga. While the driver was on the front seat, the accused pushed him down and threatened to strike with a dagger pointing out to the complainant and while so doing the dagger struck the right hand of the complainant and thereby caused an injury.

The accused is then alleged to have driven away the tonga taking with him one Dadaji Mahatre of Kharbav. The complainant went to Bassein in search of his tonga and informed the police.

The sub-inspector traced the tonga and the horses with the accused at Sopara in the Bassein Taluka.

MAN DIES OF BURNS

A man was collecting garbage on the road when he accidentally fell into a ditch in which some rubbish was burning, as a result of which he sustained severe burns, and later died.

A verdict of accidental death was returned by the Coroner today at the inquest held on his body.

During the week ending June 1, according to the Public Health Department return there were 232 deaths from cholera in Assam, the figures by districts being 122 in Kamrup, 76 in Sylhet, 29 in Darong, 3 in Goalpara and 1 each in Cachar and Garo Hills. Deaths from Small pox totalled 5, 2 being in Sylhet, 1 in Nowgong, and 2 in Sadiya frontier Tract.

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MUTILATED DEAD BODY FOUND

BOMBAY, Thursday.

The dead body of a man with his head and right hand severed from the trunk was found this morning near the Maajid Station. The man appears to be a Bhaiyya.

The Hindu Mahasabha Head Office, New Delhi, has issued a press note informing that the meeting of the Budh-Gaya Temple Committee, appointed by the last Hindu Mahasabha session at Cawnpore, shall begin its work at Gaya on July 8 next.

BOARDING HOUSE FOR BARODA JAINS

Scheme To Stop Wastage Of Water In City

(From Our Correspondent.)

BARODA, June 25.

Sheth Nathalal Bechardas performed the opening ceremony of the Kansra Dashashrimali Jain Boarding House and donated Rs. 5001 to the permanent Fund. In all about Rs. 25,000 has been collected for the purpose. The long-felt need of a Jain Boarding house in Baroda has been thus fulfilled.

QUESTION OF WATER SUPPLY.

The Baroda City Municipality discussed the problem of water supply to the city, when the Chief Engineer, Mr. Adalja was also present. A few schemes were considered at the time. During the discussion, it was pointed out that 30 gallons per head is the water consumption in Baroda and it was decided to find out where water was wasted.

DISTRESSED RANIPARAJ.

Mr. Pranlal Munshi, the Secretary of Baroda State Praja Mandal has issued an appeal to help the distressed Raniparaj people of Tilakwada and Sankheda and urges the Government of Baroda to improve their social and economic status.

Discussing about the poverty of the people he states that 90 per cent of the Raniparaj people are suffering from scarcity of food and

A Gamble With India's Security

No Mandate From British People For India Bill

"It Will Bring Not Peace But Chaos; Perhaps Even Civil War", Says "Daily Mail"

The House of Commons read for the third time the India Bill and that dangerous measure is thus well on its way to become law. In the prolonged discussion which it has undergone the force of argument and eloquence has been overwhelmingly against it, but it retains all its most mischievous features. It constitutes nothing less than a gamble with the security of India, and indeed of the British Empire.

NO MANDATE

It has been framed to satisfy the theories of a little coterie of sentimentalists and defeatists, and its certain result will be to place the control of the King's Eastern Empire in the hands of a faction which openly boasts its hostility to Great Britain. No mandate for it has ever been given by the British people. At the general election it was not mentioned in any of our leading politicians' addresses.

LESSONS OF CAWNPORE.

Even those who support it have had to admit that they have no illusions as to its eyect. It will bring not peace, but chaos; perhaps even civil war. For Mr. Gandhi told the world some months ago that after Indian Home Rule is established communal disturbances, by which he means pitched battles between Moslems and Hindus, may end by exhausting or destroying one or other of these communities. The savage outbreaks in the past at Cawnpore and Amritsar give a dreadful verisimilitude to his grim forecast.

TERRORIST BOGEY.

The Bill can conduce therefore to the welfare of neither this country nor India. The danger to India's safety will be very great with the police controlled by Indian politicians, who may quite probably be in close political alliance with terrorists and Communists.

As for the safeguards which have been paraded before the House of Commons, it is well to remember the late Lord Oxford's warning that effective provisions of this kind cannot be inserted in an Act setting up responsible government. Time has justified that opinion only too completely in the case of the Irish Free State.—"Daily Mail."

WILL CONGRESS WORK REFORMS?

"Manchester Guardian's" Plea For Utilising New Constitution

To-night the House of Commons will have finished with the India Bill for good, and even the most Conservative of Conservative "last-ditchers" can scarcely be sorry. The Bill has occupied Parliament's time directly for months and indirectly, in preparatory debate, for years. Its passing has put a heavy strain on everyone concerned, a strain which has not been noticeably eased by the disappearance long ago of the chance of saying anything particularly new on its subject-matter. Yet Sir Samuel Hoare calculated last night that the India speeches alone would fill twenty volumes the size of the Authorised Version of the Bible. One's only feeling, looking back on the Bill's seven years' history, is that this estimate sounds much too low. The chief responsibility for piloting the Bill through has naturally fallen on Sir Samuel Hoare himself, and he has carried out his task with a skill and staunchness deserving of the highest praise. He has kept himself and his Bill on the whole to the difficult middle of the road, has preserved his temper under a hail of brickbats from either side, and, so far as Cabinet policy allowed him, has interpreted his duty to India and Indian aspirations with admirable liberality.

India may grumble at what it is receiving under this Bill; it would probably have cause to grumble much more if almost any other Conservative leader had been in charge. Mr. R. M. Butler has made a resourceful and conscientious deputy (with six hundred recorded speeches in Hansard); and of the other actors in the Parliamentary arena mention should be made of Sir Henry Page Croft for the earnest if rather lachrymose persistence with which he has put the "die-hard" case, of Mr. Isaac Foot, who made a good spokesman for the Liberals, and of Mr. Morgan Jones, one of the best speakers for the Labour Opposition.

PRINCES THREAT WITHDRAWN.

The Bill passes to the Lords and the Statue-book scarcely altered except in small details. The "majestic conception," as the Secretary of State described it last night, of giving for the first time "organic unity" to a fifth of the human race still stands. The most dangerous threat, the secession of the Princes from the scheme, now seems, after the excitement of the early spring, to have been finally averted. Thus, with energy and some luck in the work of negotiating the necessary treaties with the States, the Federal Constitution may be set going as early as 1938. The Government of India seems to have come round finally to the view that the earliest possible start is desirable if only in the narrowest view of British interests.

PROSPECTIVE BEFORE CONGRESS.

Considered merely as administrative machinery, the present Constitution has outlived its usefulness. Now that there is something to put in its place no time should be lost in "scrapping" it. How India will receive the completed structure can only be conjectured. For some months Indian politics have been remarkably quiet. Mr. Gandhi's retirement has denuded the political stage of its chief national figure and Congress has been occupied with discussions about its own programme and in tentative and so far fruitless negotiations with the Moslems over communal electorates. Opposition to the Bill may to-day be actually as strong, but it is hardly so vocal, as it once was. Present indications are that Congress will decide to "work" the Constitution, perhaps temporarily and under protest, but still to "work" it, that the party will accept office if it gets the chance to do so, and while in office will carry on its agitation for further amendment.

HALFWAY HOUSE.

The precise degree of amicableness or the reverse with which Congress conducts that agitation will be important both for India and for Britain. But there is little use in trying to cross our fences before we come to them. We can certainly anticipate a steady pressure to get the constitutional "safeguards" minimised or removed. To be surprised or indignant at this possibility would be naive in the extreme. For all its advances, this Indian Constitution still only concedes a democracy in leading-strings—and what nation can be expected to delight in leading-strings, however necessary they may be or however tactfully they are handled? The critics who assert that there is no half-way house between subordination and independence are no doubt right—on their own metaphor. No half-way "house" is possible, and if this India Bill was actually attempting to provide one, to provide a rigid, semi-permanent covering for Indian aspirations, it would be bound to fail. There is a road only between the two points, no abiding resting-place, and the true test of the scheme for India is whether it has made sufficiently smooth the difficult places in that road, whether the path could not with advantage have been broader and less hedged about, whether some parts are not left in which an incautious and irritable traveller may find himself bogged, whether in the engineering some outlook to wider prospects and a hope of journey's end should have been provided and are not. It is such considerations which have all along determined the British Left-wing criticisms of such omissions as the absence of better recognition of Indian aspirations in the Preamble, and so on.

WE COULD DO NO BETTER.

It is futile to judge the scheme as a piece of political construction in the void. Given the foundation material of British responsibilities, Indian dreams and Indian inexperience, together with the need to fit in the Princes it is probable that no scheme but "responsibility with safeguards" would have served; we could do no other. But no written Constitution can long contain the life of any people; our final impression of this India Bill is not of one of rigidity but of impermanence, of its great imponderables, for good or evil, of the chance of growth and modification which might some day be had beyond any anticipation of its framers.—"Manchester Guardian."

BEAUTY BRAVES THE SUN

Beauty is woman's birthright. It is one of her dearest possessions—a key which unlocks doors which nothing else can open—a key to Life, Love, Romance. But beneath this Eastern sun of ours, the majority of women find that beauty fades too quickly. Petal-smooth skins become sallow and shrivelled—pink and white complexions so soon attain a dusky tan, creamy skins become a shade darker in hue—yet this can be so easily avoided. Keep your skin fair and flawless—free from that unbecoming swarthy appearance due to exposure to scorching sunshine. And this is how you may do it. Get from your chemist an ounce or two of Mercolized Wax—that magic beauty to which so many famous beauties own their loveliness. Smooth a thin film of this wax over face, neck and hands nightly and while you sleep it will gently and imperceptibly absorb the faded outer tissue—taking away wrinkles and sallowness, banishing sun-tan and freckles and revealing in their place a youthful unblemished complexion. Practise the wax habit daily and you will find that you have discovered the secret of perpetual youth and beauty.

Sir David Petrie Chief Commissioner for the Empire of India, St. John's Ambulance Overseas inspected the Bombay Corps at the Lady Willingdon Building on Thursday morning.

JOURNALISTS AS PUBLIC TRUSTEES

Eight-Point Creed For Profession

The following eight-point Creed for Journalism has been formulated by Dr. Walter Williams, President, University of Missouri. The Creed is published in the Foreign Pres, organ of the Association of Foreign Press Correspondents, N.Y., and edited by Harold Butcher, Daily Herald N.Y. Correspondent.

I believe the profession of journalism.

I believe that the public journal is a public trust; that all connected with it are, to the full measure their responsibility trustees for the public; that acceptance of lesser service than the public service is betrayal of this trust.

I believe that clear thinking and clear statement, accuracy and fairness are fundamental to good journalism.

I believe that a journalist should write only what he holds in his heart to be true.

I believe that suppression of the news, for any consideration other than the welfare of society, is indefensible.

I believe that no one should write as a journalist what he would not say as a gentleman; that bribery by one's own pocket-book is as much to be avoided as bribery by the pocketbook of another; that individual responsibility may not be escaped by pleading another's instructions or another's dividends.

I believe that a advertising, news and editorial columns should alike serve the best interests of readers; that a single standard of helpful truth and cleanness should prevail for all; that the supreme test of good journalism is the measure of its public service.

I believe that the journalism which succeeds best—and best deserves success—fears God and honours man; is stoutly independent, unmoved by pride of opinion, or greed of power, constructive, tolerant but never careless, self-controled, patient, always respectful of its readers but always unafraid; is quickly indignant at injustice; is unswayed by the appeal of privilege or the clamour of the mob; seeks to give every man a chance and, as far as law and honest wage and recognition of human brotherhood can make it so, an equal chance; is profoundly patriotic while sincerely promoting international good-will and cementing world-comradeship is a journalism of humanity, of and for to-day's world.

"GREAT TASK" FINISHED

"Entire Misconception Of Situation"

In giving a third reading to the India Bill last night the House of Commons cleared out of its way a measure that has made an extraordinary draft upon its time. Mr. Winston Churchill, resolute in opposition to the last, declared his astonishment that the Government should have pressed forward so obstinately when there is so much that is urgent in domestic legislation. That seems to us an entire misconception of the situation. No Government devotes its energies to a measure of this kind, involving the labour of years in preparation and bound to rouse opposition within the ranks of its own following, except under the compulsion of circumstances and under the conviction that the call for legislation is inescapable. A new Constitution is not a whim of Ministers, but the logical outcome of all our relations with India and, in particular of the Government of India Act, carried through Parliament by a Government of which Mr. Churchill was a conspicuous member.

One simple truth has become more aparent the more the Indian question has been examined. Some new plan for India's government had to be found. Every commission and every committee that has studied the position has repotred that the existing form of administration is no longer suitable. Every scheme proposed, other than that of the present Bill, has failed to find acceptance from any considerable party in this country. Last night the Commons were asked to reject the Bill for what Mr. Cadogan rightly described as "two sets of reasons completely contradictory of one another." Again the existence of a single "No" lobby brought the Socialists, who would go far beyond the Bill, and the followers of Mr. Churchill, who think its proposals too revolutionary, into an uneasy alliance. The middle course, which the Bill represents, triumphed. Even that middle course is an "enormous incalculable experiment," as was said by Mr. Isaac Foot, one of its strong supporters. Great Britain has made in its history many such incaculable experiments, and has seen them succeed. This is the greatest of them all, but it inspires for hope than misgiving.

Perhaps the most important feature of the third reading debate has been the assurance that the controversy which the Bill excited will not be extended beyond its passing in the House of Lords. The opponents have made a brave fight, but they recognise how grave would be the disaster were India not given a full opportunity, free from incitement from this country, to reconcile the differences between its communities and work the Constitution. A fine tradition has kept India outside British party quarrels. Never was it so necessary to maintain that detachment as in the years in which India will be adapting itself to new and strange forms of government, and finding for itself its place within the Empire. The passing of this Bill is the fullest expression that the British people could give of goodwill and sympathy. It has cost great exertions and has strained many loyalties. Both the labour and the antagonisms will be forgotten in Indians use the Constitution, as they alone can, for improving the conditions of Indian people. In that task all possible aid will be given by Great Britain in the future as in the past.—"The Daily Telegraph."

SUARES—RIVERS FIGHT ABANDONED

Promoters Call Off Bout Without Notice To Public

MADRAS, June 25.

Great disappointment was in store for the boxing enthusiasts who turned up last night at the Island grounds to witness Arthur Suares, the well-known Bangalore pugilist fight Al Rivers, the Malayan Welter weight champion, says "The Hindu". The winner of this match was to have met Ignacio Fernandez, ex-Light weight Champion of the world at a future date.

The Suares-Rivers fight was first put down for last Saturday night but rain compelled a postponement and the same was advertised for last night. The attendance was sparse but tickets continued to be sold for nearly an hour after the scheduled time for the bouts. In the meanwhile, the spectators became restive and shouted themselves hoarse for the promoter to start the show but there was no response.

Nearing about 10-30 p.m. the spectators learnt that the programme had been abandoned though they were in the dark regarding the reasons for the abandonment.

SHIPPING NEWS

ARRIVALS

Bombay, June 27.

S.S. Mundra, Capt. J W Parkin, Agents Mackinnon Mackenzie & Co., from Karachi via Bhavnagar.

S S Othander, Capt. H Nayegard, Agents Turner Morrison & Co., from Antwerp, via Port Said.

S S Kaiser-I-Hind, Capt M G Draper, Agents Mackinnon Mackenzie & Co., from London via Aden.

S S Chyebassa, Capt. A C Miller, Agents Mackinnon Mackenzie & Co., from Calcutta.

S S Naringa, Capt. M C Corlett, Agents Mackinnon Mackenzie & Co., from Karachi.

S S Dalgoma, Capt. D H Beeching Agents Mackinnon Mackenzie & Co., from London via Aden

S S Pres. Monroe, Capt. C Jokstead, Agents F F Campbell & Co., from New York.

S S Singapore Maru, Capt. K Horigomi, Agents O S Kaisha, from Kobe via Colombo.

DEPARTURES.

Bombay, June 27.

S S Vita, Capt. E H Brady, Agents Mackinnon Mackenzie & Co. for Basra via Karachi.

S S Kaiser-I-Hind, Capt. M G Draper, Agents Mackinnon Mackenzie & Co., for Kobe via Colombo.

LOADING

Bombay, June 27.

S S Rajputana for Europe Ports

"Dollar Steamship Lines S. S. President, Monroe V-37 which arrived here on the 27th instant at 3-00 p.m She will again sail on Friday the 28th instant at 5-15 p.m. with passengers and cargo for Suez, Port Said, Alexandria, Naples, Genoa Marseilles, New York and Boston."

MONSOON ACTIVE ALONG WEST COAST

Gujarat Will Get Thunder-Showers

POONA, June 27.

Monsoon has been fairly active along the west coast. The low pressure area over the central parts of the country filled up after causing widespread rain there and in Gujarat and east Rajputana. There has also been nearly general rain in Lower Burma, and local rain in Assam and west United Provinces with a few falls in Bengal, Orissa, Chota Nagpur, east and north Punjab and Bombay Deccan. Temperatures are above normal in and around United Provinces.

CHIEF AMOUNTS OF RAINFALL.

Victoria Point 1 1/2in; Amherst and Minbu 1in each; Hergui, Tavoy and Kyaukpyu 3/4in each; Jalpaiguri 1in; Cherrapunji 3/4in; Dehra Dun and Bhopal 3in each; Indore, Nowgong and Raipur 1 1/2in each; Jubbulpore 3/4in; Neemuch, Lamler and Guna 1/2in each, Delhi 2in; Kotah, Jhalrapatan, Ahmedabad and Dohad 1 1/2in each; Mount Abu 1in; Ajmer, Verala and Dharampur 3/4in each; Jaipur and Udaipur 1/2in each; Ratnagiri and Khandala 1 1/2in each; Karwar 1in; Calicut 3/4 in.

FORECAST.

Rainfall will decrease but continue to be widespread in the central parts of the country and thunder-storms and rain will extend and increase in Gujarat, Rajputana, Punjab, west United Provinces, Assam, and Upper Burma. Monsoon will be active along the west coast of the peninsula. A. P.

RAINFALL REPORT

The following table shows the rainfall during the 24 hours ending at 8 a.m. to-day:—

	For the last 24 hours.	From June 1 to date	Tota dpring same period last year
	in.	in.	in
Colaba	0.03	26.31	26.66
St. George's Hospital	0.30	39.73	31.90
J. J. Hospital	0.16	36.25	29.73
Matunga	0.08	34.83	30.47

Departure from Normal Colaba 10.07 in.

COLABA OBSERVATORY, BOMBAY.

Summary of Meteorological Observations during 24 hours ending 8 a.m. of 27-6-1935.

Change of 8 a.m. barometer in past 24 hours plus 0.66 inches.

Temperature (dry bulb) at 8 a. m. 81.4 degrees

Temperature (wet bulb) at 8 a. m. 78.0 degrees

Maximum temperature during 24 hrs 87.1 degrees 0.9 (above normal)

Minimum temperature during 24 hrs 79.8 degrees 2.7 (above normal)

Relative humidity at 8 a.m. 68 per cent

Direction of wind at 8 a.m. S

Velocity of wind at 8 a.m. 11 miles per hour

Total movement of wind in 24 hours 165 miles

Velocity of maximum gust of wind during 24 hours 19 miles per hour

Extent of cloud at 8 a.m. (the whole sky cloudy eq. 10) 9

Rain in 24 hours 0.03 inches

Total rainfall during the month 26.31 inches

Total rainfall during the year 26.33 inches

Weather remarks: Thunder, lightning and rain.

OFFICIAL BAROMETER READING DATED 27-6-35.

At 8-7 a.m. local time (8-40 a.m. Indian Standard Time) and temperature 83.6deg. F., a mercury barometer without index error at mean sea level would actually read 29.85 inches and a compensated aneroid 29.64 inches

For correction of ships' instruments please subtract from the above official barometer reading 0.001" for every foot of elevation of the instrument above mean sea level.

AUSTRALIAN TENNIS RANKING

Crawford And Miss Hartigan Head Respective Lists

The Council of the Lawn Tennis Association of Australia has adopted the following national ranking lists for the 12 months ended March 31:—

Men: 1. J. Crawford (N.S.W.); 2. V. McGrath (N.S.W.), and A. K. Quist (S.A.), equal; 4. D. Turnbull (S.A.); 5. J. Bromwich (N. S. W.); 6. H. Hopman (Vic.); 7. E.F. Moon (Q'ld.); 8. D. Thompson (N.S.W.); 9. R. O. Cummings (Q'ld.), A.A. Kay (Vic.), and B.G. Tonkin (Vic.), all equal.

C. Sproule (N.S.W.) and A. H. Hassett (Vic.) were not ranked, on account of insufficient data.

Women. 1. Miss J. Hartigan (N.S.W.); 2. Mrs. V. Westacott (Q'ld); 3. Mrs. H. Hopman (Vic); 4 Miss L. Bickerton (now Mrs R. Cozens), (N.S.W.); 5. Miss T. Coyne (N.S.W.); 6 Miss A. Hattersley (N.S.W.); 7. Miss N. Chitty (Vic); 8. Miss M. Blick (Vic.); 9. Misses D. Stephenson (Vic); J. Walters (S.A.), and W. Wynne (Vic.), all equal.

Mrs. B. Molesworth (Q'ld) was not ranked owing to insufficient data.

WIMBLEDON TENNIS

Chilean Star Reaches Third Round in Women's Singles

(SPECIAL CABLE.)

WIMBLEDON, June 26.

The Chilean star Senorita Lizana reached the third round by beating Madame Werring (Norway) 6—3, 6—0. Miss Mary Heeley, Miss Kathleen Stamers, Mrs. Whittingstall, Miss Peggy Scriven (Great Britain) and Miss Joan Hartigan (Australia) all won their matches, while McGrath, Quist, Hopman (Australia) and Sidney Wood, Donald Budge, Gene Mako (America) reached the third round in the Men's Singles.

Relieved His Own 6½ Years' RHEUMATISM

Banished His 2 Relatives' HEADACHE & NEURALGIA

Dear Sirs—I have been a sufferer from Rheumatism for the past six-and-a-half years, being troubled mainly in the hips, thighs, knees and occasionally in the shoulders. I have tried almost everything. I have been to Hospitals and Institutions, and until a friend recommended me to try your Yeast-Vite Tablets, I seemed to be getting worse every day. Since getting a bottle of your tablets I seem to be picking up wonderfully, and my friends keep telling me that I am looking much better.

The other day one of my relations had Neuralgia and was in bed with it, so I asked him to try a couple of your tablets, and in an hour or so he was up and outside again.

Earlier on in the day another one had a terrible headache, and I gave her two of your tablets and it vanished like magic.—I remain,

Yours truly, J.D.

YEAST-VITE RELIEVES

NERVE PAINS - In 5/15 MINS.
HEADACHES - In 5/15 MINS.
LASSITUDE - In 10/20 MINS.
DEPRESSION - In 10/20 MINS.
"NERVES" - In 10/20 MINS.
INDIGESTION - In 15/30 MINS.
EXHAUSTION - In 15/30 MINS.
SLEEPLESSNESS - In 30/60 MINS.
RHEUMATISM - In 24 HOURS
CONSTIPATION - In 36 HOURS
IMPURE BLOOD - In 36 HOURS

Yeast-Vite is Life

No Cure—No Pay

Simply obtain a 2/- tablet bottle of Irving's YEAST-VITE Tablets from any Store. Take as directed and if you are not thoroughly satisfied, post the empty carton to us, including the dealer's receipt, and your money will be refunded in full.

From All Retailers & Stores In Bottles of 20 Tablets, 50 Tablets and 100 Tablets.

WARNING

We cannot too strongly warn purchasers in India not to be misled by any so-called "Just-as-good" substitutes which are worthless and fraudulent. To ensure obtaining the only genuine "YEAST-VITE," see that you get the pure-chapped bottle, as illustrated, with the words "YEAST-VITE" stamped in the glass.

NOTE LOOK FOR THIS SHAPED BOTTLE— AND ACCEPT NO OTHER

IRVING'S Yeast-Vite

Agents for Bombay:—CAMA, HORTON & CO., 23, Meadows Street, Fort, BOMBAY.

City And Suburbs

LOCAL ENGAGEMENTS

Today

Hindu: Jeth Vad 13, 1991.
Muslim: Rabi-ul-awal 26, 1854
Parsi: Deh 25, 1904
Sunrise: 6h. 4m.
Sunset: 7h. 20m.
High Tide: 10-40, 22-12
Low Tide: 3-38; 16-50
Harwood League: (First Division): Bombay City vs. Third Fd. Bde., Cooperage, 5-50 p.m.

SATURDAY, June 29.

S S Rajputana with English mails sails at 1 p.m.
Harwood League: (first Division): R. A. (Colaba) vs. Somerset L. I. Cooperage, 5-50 p.m.
Women's University Convocation C. J. Hall 5 p.m., Sir C. V. Raman to deliver Convocation Address.

SUNDAY, June 30.

Quetta Day.
Flag Salutation at Congress House at 8 a.m. (S.T.)

POSTAL NOTICE.

Supersbribed unregistered Mails for United States of America per S.S. "Pres. Munroe" will be accepted at the General Post Office upto 3-0 p.m. to-day (Friday).

BOMBAY SHAREHOLDERS' ASSOCIATION.

The First Quarterly Meeting of the Association will be held in its Office (Agakhan Building, Dalal Street, Fort) to-day (Friday) at 5-30 p.m.

MEDICAL ASSOCIATON, BOMBAY NORTH

The 5th Clinical Meting of the above association will be held to-day (Friday) at 9 p.m. (ST.) in the Lecture Hall of Khan bahadoor Haji Bachoo Ali Free Ophthalmic Hospital, Parel, Bombay, when Dr. S. S. Rao, M.B., B.S., will read a paper on "Tabes Dorsalis," and Dr. S. G. Wengsarkar, M.D. (Bom) will preside.

BOMBAY THEOSOPHICAL FEDERATION.

Under the auspices of the Bombay Theosophical Federation, there will be a Social Gathering at the Blavatsky Lodge, French Bridge, Girgaum, tomorrow (Saturday), at 6 p.m. (S.T.) to meet Rai Bahadur Prada Baijnath, General Secretary, Indan Section, Theosophical Society.

LATE MR. JAMIETRAM.

A meeting to express scrow at the death of its president Mr. Jamietram Jivanram, Solicitor, will b held tomorrow (Saturday) at 6 pm. at the Marwadi Vidyalaya hall, Sandhurst Road.

TO-DAY ON RADIO

12-0 noon. Time Signal. Selection of Indian Music. (Marathi Records). 1-0 p.m. Available Market Rats. Lunch Hour Selections. 5-30 p.m. A Relay. 6-30 p.m Indian Programme. A Variety Programme. Arranged by The Victoria Memorial School for the Blind. 8-15 p.m. Indian Programme. General News in Hindi and Commercial News. 8-45 p.m. European Programme. Weather Report and News Bulletin. 9-0 p.m. Empire Relay. 9-30 p.m. Dance Music. 10-30 p.m. Close down.

Empire Broadcasting

7-30 p.m. Big Ben. The Paner Crook Trit. Violet Wenderby (Soprno). 7-55 p.m. Talk: "Freedom"* 8-5 p.m. "Tea Time." Just a high entertainment. 8-45 p.m. The Hotl Metropole Orchestra; leader, A. Rasi. 9-45 p.m. Dance Music. 10 p.m. The News and Announcements. 10-20 p.m. Dance Music. 10-30 p.m. Close down

DAILY AMUSEMENTS

REGAL—"Naughty Marietta." Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
ROXY—"Ghar-Jamai" and a Film of "Quetta Earthquake" Time as usual.
SWASTIK— "Kamroodesh-ki-Kamini". Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-45 p.m.
CAPITOL—The Right to Live" Daily at 6-30 and 10 p.m.
PATHE—"Mississippi" Daily at 3-30, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
WELLINGTON—"Gay Divorcee" Daily at 6-30 and 10 p.m.
WEST END—"College Girl" Time as usual.
GLOBE—"Magic Wand" Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-45 p.m.
MINERVA—"Birbal-ki-Beti" Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-30 p.m.
KRISHNA—"Bharat-ki- Beti" Daily at 5-30, 8 and 10-30 p.m.
IMPERIAL—"Judgment of Allah" Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-45 p.m.
PALACE—"The Count of Monte Cristo" Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
MAJESTIC—"Daksha Yagna" Daily at 5-30, 8 and 10-30 p.m.
EDWARD—"Burn 'Em Up Barnes" (last inst.) Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.

RAILWAY WORKERS' MEETING.

Under the auspices of the Bombay Branch of the G.I.P. Railway Workers' Union an Extra Ordinary General Meeting of the Railway workers will be held at Matunga to-day (Friday) at 5-30 p.m. on Goal Maidan opposite to Matunga Station when Messrs. S H. Jhabvalla, D. L. Pathak, Zusmiram Chaudhary, and others will speak on the alleged highhandedness of the Works Manager in imposing fines upon the work people.

BORDER PATROL SYSTEM

Scheme To Suppress Dacoities In Saugor Fairly Successful

(From Our Correspondent)

SAUGOR, June 26

Villages on the border and also within the Saugor district in the past, were habitually raided by organised bands of dacoits and other criminal gangs. These raids were constantly baffling the police, not of the Saugor district alone, but even of many native States as well as of many districts of the U. P.

Owing to the introduction of a practical scheme by Mr. D. G. Watson, D. S. P. Saugor, an appreciable decline in the number and seriousness of these dacoities is noticed during this season, and the usefulness of this "Border Patrol System" cannot be denied.

MORAL EFFECT OF SCHEME

This practical scheme, and the moral effect of patrolling on both sides of the border, has resulted in better co-operation of the State-Officials, and the results justify the new system.

THE CAPITOL
THE LAST DAY
at 6-30 and 10 p.m.
From the novel "THE SACRED FLAME" by
W. SOMERSET MAUGHAM
Warner Bros.' Hit-dram
"THE RIGHT TO LIVE"
with
GEORGE BRENT
JOSEPHINE HUTCHINSON
Also a Special Film of the
QUETTA EARTHQUAKE
TO-MORROW
ANNA STEN — GARY COOPER
in
"THE WEDDING NIGHT"
and what a night!

QUETTA DAY IN NAGPUR

NAGPUR, June 26.

The Secretaries of the Nagpur Congress Committee have announced Sunday next to be Quetta Day, according to the desire of Mr. Rajen Prasad, president of the Congress. The day will be devoted to prayer and collecting funds for the 'quake sufferers.—A. P.

THE REGAL
Daily at 4, 6-30 & 10 p.m.

8 NEW SONGS !
Free List Suspended.

COST OF SAFETY ISLANDS IN CITY

Corporation Seeks Legal Advice As To Responsibility

There are a number of safety islands and kerbs made in the city for the regulation of vehicular traffic and safety of the pedestrians, but the question of cost is not yet settled.

A few weeks ago, the Standing Committee of the Municipal Corporation sanctioned Rs. 3,000 for the safety islands already done, but refused to pay any further amount as they thought it was the business of the Government to provide facility for the safety of the public.

On Thursday, Prof. Sohrab R. Davar brought a resolution before the Municipal Corporation to refer the matter to the Standing Committee to seek legal opinion and settle the question as to who should bear the cost.

Whose Charge?

Prof. Sohrab Davar moved: The Standing Committee be requested to consider, in consultation with the Commissior (if necessary obtaining such legal opinion as may be incumbent) and report whether the liability for the provision of traffic islands in the City such as those provided t the Cooperage ound the Bandstand and opposite the Arthur Crawford Market and at other street junctions referred to in Standing Committee Resolution Nos. 859 and 79, dated, respectively, the 28th November 1934 and 17th April 1935, does not rest with the Police inasmuch as they help the Police and are exclusively meant to regulate traffic at those points and are to take the place of lines drawn at Police expense hitherto in order to avoid posting one or more Police sepoys thereat as was the case before the provision of those islands, and if so, whether the Municipal Commissioner should not be asked to negotiate with the Commissioner of Police for providing either in part or full for the cost of the construction of the islands that may be recommended by him before the construction of such islands is undertaken."

Prof. Davar said that the question was considered by the Standing Committee before, but the question as to who should bear the cost of the safety islands was not settled. To his mind, it came within the purview of the Government to defray the expenses and not the Municipality. He, therefore, thought that once for all they should know whose responsibility it is by taking legal opinion.

WHO SHOULD FOOT BILL?

Mr. A. P. Sabawala seconded the proposition and said that the islands were meant for the safety of the public bv he did not see why the Municipality should defray the expenses. The cost of constructing all the islands in the city would be about Rs. 14,000 and according to the Municipal Comissioner the saving to the Municipality will be about Rs. 37,000 from road repairs. The question of principal, therefore, was very much narrowed down but still it was better to fix, as to whose responsibility it was to bear the cost.

Mr. M. E. Joshi thought it was the duty of the Municipality to which Prof. V. G. Rao agreed.

Mr. K. H. Goregaoker moved an amendment to refer the matter to the Law, Revenue and General Purposes Committee which was, however, negatived and the original proposition was carried.

'B' WARD VACANCIES.

The Municipal Commissioner then intimated as an urgent matter that the Chief Judge had set aside the election of "B" Ward and Mr. Ramji Bharmal and Dr. J. H. Vora had not come forward to serve on the Corporation as retiring councillors. He, therefore, requested the Mayor to fix a date to fill up their vacancies.

The Mayor fixed Monday, the 1st July as the last day to receive nominations and 4th July to fill up the vacancies by co-option.

INFIRMARY FOR CITY.

The Corporation agreed to the following resolutions of Dr. J. N. Choksy:

That the Medical Relief and Public Health Committee be requested to report whether it is necessary to have an Infirmary in the City for chronic cases so as to relieve the congestion in the Hospitals and what would be the number of beds required and the probable costs of building and maintaining such an Infirmary.

That the Committee be also requested to expedite their reports on the Beggar problem and on the sale of intoxicating drugs in the City.

"That the attention of the Corporation be drawn to the enormous dividends compared with the interest on Government securities paid by the Bombay Telephone Company.

That the Corporation are of opinion that in view of the large profits earned by this concern, there must be a reduction in the rates for Telephones.

SCHOOLS COMMITTEE DEMAND.

The Corporation also considered a letter from the Schools Committee requesting the Corporation to give them Rs. 1,82,827 being the amount cut down from their original budget estimates of Rs. 32,87,827 or at least Rs. 1,00,000 to carry on their expenditure.

Several councillors spoke against this fresh demand and an amendment was moved to send the matter back to the Schools Committee asking from them a proper statement of expenditure. The councillors were, however, not in a mood to give any further grant and both the amendment and the original proposition moved by the chairman of the Schools Committee were thrown out.

The Corporation then adjourned till to-day (Friday).

A PARTNERSHIP DISPUTE

Privy Council Confirms Bombay High Court Decision

The Privy Council delivered judgment last week in the appeal filed by Bharat Spinning and Weaving Co., Ltd. from the judgment of the appeal Court of the Bombay High Court in their claim against Manilal Lallubhai and Madhavlal Lallubhai.

The facts of the case are as follows:—

Bharat Spinning and Weaving Co. Ltd., took out a Chamber Summons on the 21st July 1931 against Manirai Lallubhai and Madhavlal Lalubhai along with two other persons alleging that they were partners in the firm of Mulchand Pranjiwandas and claimed Rs. 45,059-13-6 with interest thereon at 6 p.c. from the 1st Feb. 1931 till payment. They also alleged that Manilal Lallubhai and Madhavlal Lallubhai held themselves out as partners. The said Manilal Lallubhai and Madhavlal Lallubhai contended that they were neither partners nor held themselves out as partners in the firm of Mulchand Pranjivandas.

BOMBAY DECISION

The issue of partnership was tried in Court by Mr. Justice Kania and the hearing went on for several days. Mr. Justice Kania on the 8th September 1932 delieverd judgment holding that Manilal Lallubhai and Madhavlal Lallubhai were partners and also held themselves out as partners in the firm of Mulchand Pranjiwandas.

From the said judgment of Mr. Justice Kania the said Manilal Lallubhai and Madhavlal Lallubhai preferred an appeal. The Appeal was heard by a bench consisting of Beaumont C.J. and Justice Rangnekar for 3 days and the judgment was delivered on the 24th March 1933 reversing the judgment of Mr. Justice Kania and holding that the said Manilal Lallubhai and Madhavlal Lallubhai were neither partners nor held themselves out as partners in the firm of Mulchand Pranjiwandas and allowed the Appeal with costs.

IN PRIVY COUNCIL

From the said judgment of the Appeal Court, Bharat Spinning and Weaving Co., Ltd. filed an appeal in the Privy Council. The Privy Council Appeal was heard by a Board consisting of Lord Blanesburgh, Lord Russell and Sir Lancelot Sanderson. Mr. A. M. Dune K. C. with Mr. M. A. Jinnah appeared on behalf of the Bharat Spinning and Weaving Co., Ltd. and Sir Thomas Strangman appeared on behalf of Manilal Lallubhai and Madhavlal Lallubhai. The appeal commenced on the 16th May 1935 and was concluded on 24th May 1935. The judgment was delivered on 21st June 1935. Their Lordships dismissed the appeal with costs and confirmed the judgment of the Appeal Court of Bombay High Court.

Solicitors for Bharat Spinning and Weaving Co., Ltd. in Bombay were Messrs. Edgelow Gulabchand Wadia and Co., and those of Messrs Manilal Lallubhai and Madhavlal Lallubhai were Messrs. Khandvala and Chhotalal. In the Privy Council the attorneys for Bharat Spinning and Weaving Co., Ltd. were Messrs. Watkins and Hunter and those of Manilal Lallubhai and Madavlal Lallubhai were Messrs. T. L. Wilson and Co.

BOMBAY GOVERNMENT GAZETTE

Civil Appointments

Mr. Madhubhai Chunilal Kavishwar, LL.B., to officiate as District and Sessions Judge, Dharwar, vice Mr. G. S Rajadhyaksha.

Lieutenant-Colonel E. E. Doyle, C.I.E., D.S.O., I.M.S., Inspector-General of Prisons, Bombay Presidency, leave for the total period of eight months from 14th March 1936, and the following appointments are made:—

Lieutenant-Colonel R. V. Martin, I.M.S., Superintendent, Yeravda Central Pirson, to officiate as Inspector-General of Prisons, vice Lieutenant-Colonel Doyle, granted leave.

Lieutenant-Colonel M. G. Bhandari, I.M.S., to be Superintendent, Yeravda Central Prison, vice Lieutenant-Colonel Martin.

Mr. D. S. Oka, Assistant Judge and Additional Sessions Judge, Belgaum, is granted leave upto 2nd January 1936, (inclusive.)

Dr. Meherjibhoy Fardunji Bisni, J.P., to be a Delegate to aid in the adjudication of cases arising under the Parsi Marriage and Divorce Act, within the local limits of the Parsi Chief Matrimonial Court at Bombay, in place of Mr. Heerjee Ardeshir Dadyseth.

Mr. Khanderao Vinayak Raje to officiate as District Deputy Collector, Thana, vice Mr. I. T. Almaula transferred.

Mr. Ishvarlal Thakorlal Almaula, on relief, to do duty as City Magistrate, Ahmedabad, vice Mr. Shaikh Mohyuddin Shaikh Vazir.

Mr. Shaikh Mohyuddin Shaikh Vazir, on relief, to be Deputy Collector, Bombay and Bombay Suburban District, vice Mr. H. St. Clair Smith.

Mr. M. D. Bhansali, I.C.S., on return to duty, to officiate as Collector of Surat vice Mr. V. B. Mardhekar proceeding on leave, pending further orders.

Mr. Gurusiddaya Adiveya Hiremath, on return from leave, to be District Deputy Collector, Kolaba, vice Mr. Sakreppa Basappa Hubli.

Mr. Krishnaji Rangrao Atre to officiate as Huzur Deputy Collector, Sholapur.

Mr. M. D. Bhat, I.C.S., is granted leave on average pay for eight months from 1st October 1935.

Dr. I. K. Kazi, has been posted as Medical Officer in charge Dispensary, Bulsar, from 5th June 1935, pending further orders vice Dr. N. B. Muzumdar.

Dr. N. B. Muzumdar, has been posted as Medical Officer in charge Dispensary, Nadiad, from 7th June 1935.

Mr. W. L. C. Trench, to be confirmed as Chief Engineer, permanent, from 17th June 1935.

Mr. Salman Badrudin Tyabji, A.M. Inst. C.E., M.I.E., (Ind.), I.S.E., to be confirmed as Superintending Engineer, permanent, from 17th June 1935.

Hon. Sir Stephen J. Murphy, Kt., I.C.S., relinquished charge of his duties as a Judge of His Majesty's High Court of Judicature at Bombay from Thursday (13th June) on attaining the age of sixty years.

Mr. A. K. Khan is confirmed as Superintendent, Yeravda Reformatory School, from the 17th April 1935.

Mr. P. L. O. Quinn, M.B.E., is confirmed as Superintendent of a Prison other than a Central Prison, from 1st June 1935, vice Mr. E. L. Wickham deceased, and he is directed to continue to do duty as Superintendent of the Temporary Prison at Visapur.

Dr. J. E. Spencer, to be Honorary Anaesthetist at the G. T. Hospital, Bombay, for two years.

Dr. S. K. Phadke, to officiate as Civil Surgeon, Sholapur, from the date on which he assumed charge of the post, vice Captain H. S. Smithwick, I.M.S.

BOOM OF GUN TO INDICATE TIME

Resolutions Before Nagpur Municipality

NAGPUR, June 26.

The members of the Nagpur Municipal committee will shortly be discussing two interesting items with regard to changing the name of the Town Hall and the reintroduction of firing of a gun at noon.

According to a resolution on the agenda paper, it is proposed to change the name of the "MacDonnel Town Hall" into the "Nagpur Bhonsle Town Hall"; according to another resolution the reintroduction of firing of a gun at noon as time indication, but which was discontinued a couple of years ago as a matter of economy, will be discussed. If this resolution is passed, then the Nagpur public will have daily two time indications the one already in existence being at 8 p.m. when all the electric lights in the city are dimmed for a few seconds.—A. P.

No Change In Rate Of Interest

BOMBAY, June 27.

The Imperial Bank of India rate of ifiterest on demand loans on Government paper remains unchanged at 3½ per cent.—A. P.

In And Around Bombay

(From Our Stah Correspondents)

Jubilee Sweets For Children

Several correspondents have pointed out in the columns of the "Chronicle" the danger of distributing sweets among thousands of little school children on 1st July in connection with the King Emperor's Jubilee. And they have recommended instead the distribution of dried fruits, a more wholesome food and one which is easily preserved and neatly packed and distributed. But it seems that the school authorities concerned have decided to stick to their original plan of distributing sweets, probably because the suggestion of dried fruits came after they had given the contracts for sweets. If it is really too late to alter the original plan, the school authorities will do well to take special care to see that pure ghee is used in the preparation of the sweets.

Dadar Fast Trains

The residents of Dadar will be glad to know that the B. B. and C. I., authorities have decided to stop more Grant Road—Bandra fast trains at Dadar, for the convenience of the Dadar Passengers. Hitherto only one fast train between Bandra and Grant Road used to stop at Dadar to pick up passengers, and in the evening two down fast trains stopped at this station.

The authorities have decided to run, from July 1st, four up fast trains between Bandra and Grant Road which will pick up passengers at Dadar. In the evening again, three additional Grant Road-Bandra last trains will halt at Dadar, besides the usual two trains. The railway authorities deserve to be congratulated on their decision, which n doubt will be a great convenience to the Dadar residents.

Time and again it has been pointed out in these columns that such a course of action would be in the interests of both the passengers and the authorities themselves, who thereby may induce a greater number of passengers to travel on the B. B. and C. I. line. The authorities have done well to respond to public opinion. They may follow up this concession with several other legitimate ones demanded by the public from time to time.

CARE OF 'QUAKE VICTIMS

Relief Work At Sukkar And Shikarpur

KARACHI, June 24.

The Assistant Commissioner in Sind has issued the following note:—

The Commissioner in Sind visited Shikarpur and Sukkur on Sunday, June 23rd, to see the relief work in connection with the Quetta Earthquake:

In Shikarpur the new Rao Bahadur Udhawdas Tarachand Hospital which was opened by His Excellency the Governor of Bombay in February last, has proved a very great asset. The modern wards and modern apparatus, including X-ray, have been of the greatest value and the hospital has been able to treat 176 cases, many of them serious, and 41 cases remained on June 23rd. The medical Officer Dr. D'Souza, has been ably assisted by the staff, doctors and nurses, both permanent and honorary, and by liberal gifts from the public.

It is believed that 4000-5000 Shikarpuris were at Quetta on the night of the earthquake of whom barely 400 have returned. The refugees are being well cared for by the liberality of Shikarpur citizens. Prominent among the latter have been Bawa Ramdas Katwara and Seth Doulatram Moohandas, respectively President and Vice-President of the Relief Committee, Seth Jawarmal and Mr. Gobindram, son of Rao Bahadur Udhawdas Tarachand.

At Sukkur, the Civil Hospital has treated 110 cases and 47 still remain. Both railway and other cases are also being treated at the Railway Hospital. In both hospitals the patients are being looked after with the greatest care and attention.

The work of dealing with refugees passing through Sukkur and Rohri by train has been especially arduous. During the first ten days a large number of trains were passing through every day containing among others many thousands of refugees for the Punjab. A staff of honorary doctors and volunteers were on duty at Sukkur and Rohri stations for the whole 24 hours a day during that period. The honorary doctors divided themselves into shifts so as to be in constant attendance, and at Rohri a large number of minor operations and injections were performed in the case of the more seriously injured Punjab refugees with the best skill available. This work has deserved the highest praise and prominent workers were Doctors Sugnomal, Chotan Ram, Gordhandas, Kishinchand, Mulchand, Brijlal and the Health Officer Dr. Ajwani.

BOY SCOUTS ON HOSPITAL DUTY.

The work of the Boy Scouts at the hospitals and other places has been remarkable and at the hospitals they have been assisted by the girls of the High School under their Principal. It has been real volunteer service rendered without questioning and under strict discipline.

The Presidents of the Sukkur and Rohri Municipalities Diwan Bahadur Issarsing and Dr. Hiranand Keswani have ably supervised the general relief work.

Clothes for refugees and patients have been made or collected by a committee of eleven ladies, including Mrs. Kothavala, Mrs. Asana and Mrs. Oddie-Taylor.

Recent arrivals at Sukkur have been 57 tongawallas and their families with their tongas and horse. They have driven all the way from Quetta, and are unable to proceed further. They are being cared for by a committee of Mahomedans. There are also a few such tongas at Shikarpur.—A. P.

PATHE 3-30, 6-30, 10 p.m.
FINAL PERFORMANCES.

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BOMBAY: FRIDAY, JUNE 28, 1935

CONGRESS & THE STATES

If the position of Indians in the Provinces is bad under the new constitution, that of Indians in the States is much worse, assuming that Federation will take effect in the near future. The former have but few rights, duly safeguarded, but the latter have practically none, they being entirely under the mercy of the absolute Princes. While it is hard for the former to fight their way to independence, it seems infinitely harder for the latter to reach the goal, though the Indian National Congress aims at independence for all Indians. This position has naturally made the States people very anxious about their constitutional future, and equally naturally they look up to the Congress to help them in their difficulty. But unfortunately the Congress attitude towards the constitutional rights of the States people is not as clear as it needs to be and is consequently much misunderstood both by the States people and several Congress leaders in British India. The former, at any rate a good section among them, fear that the Congress has long been pledged to the policy of non-interference in States affairs and even now vouchsafes little more than vague sympathy for them in their struggle for freedom. And on the other hand even some well-meaning Congress leaders sometimes so interpret the Congress attitude as to give one the impression that the States people can expect little active assistance from Congress in their internal politics Mr. Bhulabhai Desai, for instance, is reported to have expressed, at a public meeting in Mysore some days ago, views far from reassuring to the States people. And in consequence such a responsible body as the Working Committee of the Indian States People's Conference adopted a resolution on Sunday last emphatically protesting against the speech. The resolution stated among other things, that the speech "contains doctrines which are reactionary and retrograde in spirit and detrimental to the best interests of the people of the Indian States" and that the trend of the whole speech runs counter to the declared policy of the Congress on the subject of the States."

Unsound Views

It is clear there is considerable misunderstanding and consequent unpleasantness in this matter. And not a little of this is due to the uncertain position of the Congress itself with regard to the States. It appears, however, that the Working Committee of the States People's Conference is satisfied with the Congress resolutions in this behalf but only object to Mr. Bhulabhai's views as being contrary to them. Perhaps Mr. Bhulabhai will contend that, whatever may be the flaws in his views, he has only attempted to interpret and support the Congress policy, as he understood it. For ourselves, we feel that his views, as expressed in his Mysore speech and reported by the United Press, are hardly in the best interests of the States people, and we can only hope they do not accurately represent the Congress position. If the United Press report is accurate, Mr. Bhulabhai does not seem to have realised the exact position of the States people. He seems to think that these are better off politically than British Indians. For, as he put it in his Mysore speech, they were not burdened with a 'foreign domination'; their only complaint was that power and authority were concentrated in a single hand, but their problem was much easier of solution than the problem of winning Swaraj for British India. The Princes themselves, he said, were gradually recognising the value of cooperation from their subjects. If the Princes have recognised the value of people's co-operation in any sense other than supporting their absolutism, they have not shown that recognition in the position they have claimed and won for themselves in the proposed Federation. The States people have no place in the Federal scheme.

Need For Clarification

Whatever may be the individual views of Congress leaders on this subject, the position of the Congress itself needs to be made absolutely clear and also acceptable to the millions of States people. It is obvious that Swaraj or independence is as much the birthright of the States people as of British Indians. And it is equally obvious that it is the duty of all Indians to strive to win Swaraj by all peaceful and legitimate means. It follows that in this struggle they should all stand by one another. If so, the old policy of complete non-interference in the affairs of the States needs to be abandoned or considerably modified. It was the recognition of this need that induced the Calcutta Congress to adopt a resolution assuring the States people of its support in their struggle for freedom. That resolution was endorsed by the last A. I. C. C. meeting at Jubbulpore to reassure those among the States people who had misgivings in respect of Congress support. Even now, though the Working Committee of the States People's Conference seems to be satisfied with the Jubbulpore resolution, there are many among the States people who would like to make the Congress position clearer and more definite in support of their struggle for freedom. It is necessary for the Congress to satisfy them. It is difficult to see why the Congress should make much difference between a province in British India and an Indian State, so far as the common struggle for freedom and common constitutional rights are concerned.

Insult To India

The circumstances which led to a walk-out by Messrs. Mudaliar and Husseinbhoy Laliji, the Indian delegates at the International Labour Office Conference, reflect little credit on the attitude of the European delegates who obstinately refused even to consider the important amendment moved by the representative of Indian employees. The question which Mr. Mudaliar wanted the conference to discuss vitally affects the interests and the self-respect of a large number of Indians, Asiatics and other Orientals. The amendment, as Mr. Mudaliar explained in his statement, had been moved to invite the opinion of the various Governments as regards their standpoint on the question of future recruitment of labour in the colonies. The fact that the European members did not wish to give the least attention to a question of such vital importance to the coloured people effectively exposed their lack of sympathy for other people's interests, and we are glad the two Indian delegates registered their protest emphatically against this attitude. Mr. Husseinbhoy Laliji displayed a commendable sense of national duty by joining the Employees' delegate in his protest and by declaring "that, however divergent may be the views of Indian employers with their employees, on wider national issues they will never permit any European country to insult their country in the way it was done by the session that afternoon." That Sir Joseph Bhore did not join in the protest is not surprising and exposes, if any further exposure was needed, the "representative" character of the nominees of the Government of India.

No Real Concession

Dr. V. S. Dubey, of the department of Glass Technology, Benares Hindu University, has done well to show, in his letter on the subject of glass industry, published elsewhere, that the Government have not only not given real protection to the glass industry but have dealt a heavy blow to the Heavy Chemical industry in India. Curiously enough they have done so by the very act of giving a concession to the glass industry. That concession is in the shape of a rebate of duty on imported soda ash. The consequence of this concession would be that importers, because of the concession, would prefer foreign soda ash to the indigenous stuff. It will thus be very difficult for India to produce soda ash in sufficiently large quantities at an early date. And we shall not be surprised if Government make this very fact an excuse for indefinitely withholding protection to the glass industry. If Government are serious about encouraging the glass industry they should not only give direct protection to it immediately but also the necessary facilities for the production of soda ash in the country. As Dr. Dubey points out, a subsidy to concerns manufacturing soda ash will be a sound method of encouraging that industry. The whole question needs to be earnestly taken up by Indian glass manufacturers and Indian Chambers of Commerce and we have no doubt that they will be duly supported by the Indian public.

LEGAL EDUCATION IN THE PRESIDENCY

Suggestions For Reform

(By Shantilal M. Shah, Bar-at-Law).

II

Coming now to the Colleges, various points arise for consideration. The colleges are at present part-time institutions holding classes for an hour in the evening and sometimes an hour in the morning. This is due to the fact that the professors are drawn from the practising members of the profession, and possibly it is apprehended that if full time colleges were started, no member of the Bar would come forward to work for them as it would interfere with his professional practice. This apprehension may not be altogether unjustified, but it must also be considered that no busy member of the Bar would accept or apply for a professorship even when the colleges work as at present. This assumption stands well proved if one were to glance through the different colleges and find out which members of the Bar are there acting as professors. It would, therefore, be obvious that even if full time colleges were started, there would not be much difficulty in getting fairly competent members of the Bar to act as permanent professors.

The system of appointing professors for a period of three years as prevails in the Government Law College, to say the least, stands self-condemned. It may certainly be highly desirable for the struggling juniors at the Bar, but considering the importance of the institution, and the value of the legal instruction which has for its aim the production of efficiency at the Bar and also on the Bench, such a consideration should not very much matter. No member of the Bar, howsoever brilliant, can at once prove a successful lecturer. He has also to pass through several stages and when in his third year he has secured some command over the art of lecturing and also on the subject-matter of his lectures, the present system requires him to go out. There cannot be a more pitiable position for the students, and it would be no wonder if they attend the lectures not with a view to learn the law, but only to fill up the terms.

Full-Time Colleges Essential

One of the questions before the Committee is whether full time colleges should be started in place of the present-day part-time colleges. In deciding this question, a few points must be well borne in mind. As already stated, the course of legal instruction is intended to prepare students for the legal profession. And therefore, it must follow that the highest kind of training that may be possible under the circumstances must be given to them. Secondly, comparing the case of legal instruction with other professional trainings such as commerce and medicine, one would fail to find any cogent reasons why any distinction should be made between any of the professional trainings in point of working hours per day. It would be futile to argue that law is easier to study than medicine or commerce. It would also be equally futile to contend that the profession of Law is lesser in public importance than any of these professions. The position, therefore, is that the Law colleges must be full-time ones as any other professional institutions so that the rush and hurry which the professors have to face to-day in completing the course may be avoided and the students too, may find sufficient time to understand and digest the abstruse principles of law in a cool and satisfactory manner. That would also prevent the students from resorting to summaries and pamphlets on law for the purposes

Continued On Page 7

THE WORLD CRISIS

Hitler's Successful Defiance

By K. F. NARIMAN.

I.

War-clouds are alternately gathering and as quickly dispersing, in Central Europe and the Far East. A few weeks ago, all eyes were turned on Hitler, as the modern "Kaiser" in a new form, provoking another terrible conflagration on the battlefields of Marne and Ypres, that were still stained with the blood-stains of countless unknown heroes. With superb arrogance and surprising courage, he tore to pieces the supposed sacred treaty of Versailles, and with one militant and defiant step, undid in a few days, all the laborious wily scheming of western diplomats for years. It was hoped that with one "scrap" of paper supposed to be sanctified by the exalted name of "treaty," it would be possible to subjugate, suppress, and dominate over, conquered Germany for centuries; that the supposed far-seeing and wise combined diplomacy of western wiseacres, had secured peace and security for Central Europe from German Militarism for ever, and there was no danger of Germany reawakening or reviving for at least a century after the Great War. Still in less than two decades, thanks to the bluffing tactics, Germany is again erect on her legs, frowning and fawning by turns, as occasion demands, treating with supreme contempt the empty threats of the earstwhile victors. Conscious of the fact, that none of them, under the present circumstances, is prepared for an open hostility, she is exploiting the embarrassment and difficulties of her rivals to the utmost. She has succeeded, with one bold stroke of the pen, to break all the humiliating, insulting restrictions that hindered her progress, retarded her future developement, and above all reduced her to a level status and position amongst the Nations of the world.

Shrewdest Diplomat

Hitler has proved to be the shrewdest diplomat, and the most successful and greatest "bluff" of modern times. He has furnished another proof, that in the game of politics, a mad venture and rash speculations often succeed better than cool, and calculating steps. There were many chicken-hearted statesmen and advisers in Germany, who tried to dissuade Hitler from taking such a drastic rash step, as directly and openly committing a breach of treaty terms and defying and provoking the hostility of all the great powers. They must have apprehended an immediate combined hostile attack from all sides, as a result of the open breach. But Hitler knew his rivals better than the rest. Having correctly gauged, and surveyed the European political situation, and being satisfied that all of them were at present desirous of avoiding war at all costs, he decided to take a bold and courageous step, and has so far succeeded in achieving his objects, without entailing any serious consequences as was expected.

Short-lived Excitement

Immediately after the momentous declaration, there was a volley of fiery speeches and violent resolutions, all indulging in bombastic language, proposing drastic steps and measures against the refractions and offending member, who had dared to defy all of them; and for some time, the Central European atmosphere, seemed to be surcharged and electrified with thickly and quickly gathering war clouds; the military contractors and transport suppliers were busy making preparation again to exploit a national calamity and profiteer, and greedy speculators were counting profits in advance, on the expected fluctuations in the market; but very soon the whole storm subsided as quickly as it was raised, and the electric war current has fused out in smoke. The situation has again settled down to its normal state, as if nothing unusual had happened, and everyone, including the Germanophoebic France, has taken this gross breach of an important treaty term as "fait accompli", as if the terms of the original treaty had been altered by mutual consent, after long deliberation and discussions between all the parties concerned. The bluffing Hitler has again come out triumphant and once again demonstrated the truth of the political doctrine that he who ventures to strike hard and strike in good time, is bound to succeed in the game of politics. He has also proved to the world what determination unity and courage in a nation can achieve.

"Irish Hitler"

Similar tactics are being adopted, though on a small scale without blood-shed by the Irish Hitler, De Valera. "John Bull" is considered a past master and an expert in the art of bluffing, but valiant De Valera strikes and subdues Uncle John, with his own weapon; by parliamentary masterstrokes, one important clause after another in the Anglo-Irish treaty, is deleted, reducing another important and supposedly sacred document in English politics, to a mere "scrap of paper."

Frankly Speaking

ITALY'S AIMS.

The second round has been a draw. Mr. Eden has left Rome without forcing or being forced to any conclusion. But the Mussolini-Eden conversations have not been altogether futile. They have led, according to a Rome cable, to a definite statement by Signor Mussolini of Italian demands, a statement which constitutes an instructive and conclusive commentary on recent happenings and the complaints of Italy against Abyssinia. Italy demands the right to go to Abyssinia to build roads, railways, and bridges and open schools, she also wants the right "to use its good influence in civilising the country." This is the orthodox Imperialist way. And in view of Signor Mussolini's own withering and sarcastic comments on methods employed by Britain, even Il Duce will not deny that the "rights" he asks for are, shorn of their hypocritical and sanctimonius trimmings, a demand to be allowed to grab Abyssinia. Such a demand Mr. Eden could not possibly accept, not so much out of sympathy for Abyssinia as because of its adverse effect on British interests.

THAT PICTURE—

Sirdar Omar Khan, Afghan Government delegate to the International Labour Conference, in the course of a speech told the delegates some enlightening facts about his country. It appears that in Afghanistan, "unemployment is scarcely known," the Government has promulgated an Act on Hours of Work and Holidays for workers and the hours of industrial work are 35 to 39 per week. The conditions of work are hygienic and satisfactory and public works have been undertaken for the welfare of the Working Classes.

—AND THIS.

While congratulating the Afghan Government on its advanced and humane policy, we cannot help recalling the dismal picture of Indian conditions presented at the Conference by the Indian Employers' and employees' delegates. Here is what Mr. Hussainbhoy Laliji, the employers' delegate, said:—

"Frankly speaking, I am forced to admit that we have not one single institution or a single organisation worth the name capable of assisting the unemployed, let alone one for finding employment for youth of both sexes. When I compare the poverty and poor health of my people and the illiteracy among them with what is being done elsewhere for the uplift of other peoples, I feel that I must most heartily congratulate and wish success to many of my friends here for the attempts that are being made by them and their Governments, and I only pray that we may find ourselves some day in a somewhat similar position."

The contrast is both instructive and significant.

CONGRESS VINDICATED.

When the Congress Party in the Assembly appointed a Committee to investigate into the recent regime in Bengal, the Government of India after consultation with the Government of Bengal were understood to have decided to put a ban on any Report published by the Committee. They were said to view this move with disfavour for the Committee was alleged to be "collecting deliberately one-sided information." It was even then contended by Congressmen that if the Committee should have to depend for its information on non-officials alone, it would be only if the Government refused to co-operate with it. That has now been borne out by the reply of the Secretary of Bengal Government to Babu Mohanlal Saxena expressing their inability to offer any co-operation to the Congress Enquiry Committee. Though regrettable, Government's refusal vindicates the position of the Congress, and after this it will not lie in the mouth of Government to denounce the findings as "one-sided." Meanwhile the release of the correspondence between Mr. Saxena and the Chief Secretary will be eagerly awaited.

Press Views

Inevitable Destiny

We cannot believe that the truth of this self-evident proposition could have escaped his acute intelligence. The fact that the most trival changes in the Constitution have to be sanctioned by Parliament should make it abundantly clear that India cannot hope to secure the reality of Self-Government by action within the four corners of the new Constitution or by reliance on the broken reed of British pledges. But perhaps the Secretary of State was thinking that Self-Government is not a thing that is conferred by one people on another as a matter of grace, that no limits could be set either to the ambitions or the achievements of a people determined to be free. However that may be, not all the safeguards that human ingenuity could devise—the Bill practically exhausts them—can prevent India from coming into her own; it does not need a prophet to say that she will achieve the goal, if possible, with the goodwill and co-operation of others, if not, in reliance on her own unaided strength and faith in her destiny.—"Hindu."

Vernacular Medium Of Instruction

Universal satisfaction will be felt all over Bengal that the Government have at last accorded their sanction to the Calcutta University's scheme for vernacularisation of education up to the Matriculation stage. In fact, the scheme is the outcome of the joint endeavours of the Government and the University and as such when in February last the Senate had passed the new regulations it was hoped in all quarters that the formal sanction of the Government would come as a matter of course. When therefore, it did not come subsequently as quickly as it was expected there arose doubts and apprehensions in the public mind which we know was of late increasing from day to day. The "Associated Press" message from Darjeeling that the Ministry of Education has just sanctioned the new Matriculation regulations is thus a thrice welcome piece of news. It will go a long way in reassuring the public mind and all those who have been eagerly expecting to see the new regulations come into force will be considerably relieved to learn that the delay was caused by nothing more serious than red-tapism to which the Government are irrevocably committed in utter disregard for the fact that hope deferred maketh the heart sick.—"Forward."

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USE OF TREE FOR RITES

Linking State Subjects With The Ruler

—Madras paper headlines.

By the use of the big stick?

* * * *

At the Blavatsky Lodge meeting Pandit Hridayanath Kunzru declares that the new constitution would make the people place their faith not in constitutional but in extra-constitutional methods.

It is suggested that the Western India Liberal Association should, on second thoughts, that is to say, on a closer examination of Pandit Kunzru's speech repudiate the Liberal President.

* * * *

"The path of duty," Pandit Kunzru further announced, "was clear."

Has he really got the Knights and Baronets out of the way?

* * * *

It has been authoritatively stated by the Afghan Government delegate to the International Labour Conference that there is no unemployment in Afghanistan.

This unfortunate deficiency is due to the fact that Afghanistan lacks "civilising" influences.

* * * *

MUSLIM MEMBERS OF U. P. COUNCIL ALARMED

They See Red In Amendment To Section 299 Of India Bill

CABLE TO AGHA KHAN, ETC.

—Delhi paper headlines.

The Agha Khan's efforts are expected to bring about an immediate colour transformation. The horrible "Red" will give place to soothing—and appetising!—green-and-chocolate.

* * * *

"Britain's weather has relapsed into a state even more than the notorious usual."

—Bori Bunder.

In sympathetic response, as "notorious usual," to Britain.

* * * *

Thus the "Hindustan Times": "Delhi's crime output is beyond all proportions to its size and population."

And status too?

* * * *

We read in a Northern India paper:

"A novel exhibition, and the first of its kind to be seen in Naini Tal was opened by His Excellency the Governor on Thursday."

The provincial Council, however, was opened, and not for the first time, much earlier. This item refers to a Fruit—not vegetation—show.

* * * *

"GIFT HORSE

When Lady Houston offered £300,000 for the aerial defence of London....."

—"The Pioneer."

Our contemporary must immediately apologise.

* * * *

By the way, a correspondent writes in "The Pioneer" apropos of a fierce Leader-Pioneer-Who-Published-Matric-Results - Earlier controversy:—

"Don't bother about the Leader.' A howling dog is bound to have the last word."

But supposing the 'Leader' leaves it at that?

* * * *

At Rome, wrote the "Statesman" the other day, Mr. Eden "is confronted with difficulties that will tax all his ingenuity."

They certainly were 'some' difficulties, Mussolini having most ingeniously, bodily lifted all the "rights" from the history of the Imperialist ingenuity of—er—er, but never mind, Captain Eden escaped.

* * * *

Mysore Girl Breaks Record —Headline.

Careless child! But how womanlike!

* * * *

"Your fiance is no gentleman." Perhaps not—but he is engaged to real lady, which is more than yours."

WAR IN ABYSSINIA IN AUTUMN?

Prepare To Face New Constitution

Prakasam's Call To Congressmen To Get Proper Voters List Prepared

(From A Correspondent.)
GUNTUR, June 22.
(By Mail).

Sjt. T. Prakasam, President, Andhra Provincial Congress Committee, who came here last night in connection with the communal trouble that arose recently in a village called Tadicond nearly ten miles from this place gave the following statement to the press:

"We Congress workers in Southern India as well as those in other provinces have been engaged until 13th instant in the enlistment of Congres primary members under the new constitution. The results will be soon announced and we will know to what extent we have failed in building up the foundations of the new Congress constitution. Side by side with this new Congress constitution there is the much condemned reform constitution, being forged in London. The second reading of the Bill in the House of Lords is over. It will not take long before the third reading is completed and the Bill passes into law.

PROVISIONAL ELECTORAL ROLLS.

Under the new constitution general elections to the Lower and Upper Houses cannot be held unless and until constituencies are defined for the 215 seats to the lower House, which is given the new name of the Madras Legislative Assembly and 50 sats of the Upper House which is called the Madras Legislative Council. Constituencies for all these seats cannot be delimited unless the number of electors is definitely ascertained. The Madras Government called upon the District Collectors and village offices to prepare provisional electoral rolls according to the new qualifications described under the new Reform Bill and submit the same within a limited time.

DELIMITATION.

The provisional list of electoral rolls were called for to enable the Delimitation Committee to define the limits of each constituency. If the provisional electoral rolls are not accurate the formation of the constituencies themselves would be seriously affected. The Franhise report of the Lothian Committee has fixed 215 seats for the whole Presidency on the basis of average area of 661 square miles for each constituency and an average electorate of over 33,000. If that is the basis on which the Delimitation Committee is expected to fix the boundaries of each constituency the provisional electoral rolls must be as accurate as the final ones.

CURIOUS COMMUNIQUE.

Curiously enough the Madras Government issued a communique in which they made the publicas well as the officers understand that the provisional electoral rolls need not be accurate. The danger of defining the boundaries of a constituency on inaccurate electoral roll can be easily seen. Let us assume that in a particular constituency of 661 square miles there are over 34,000 persons qualified to be voters on the new franchise, but the village officers in their provisional electoral roll showed only 15,000 names. If the Delimitation Committee proceed on such inaccurate electoral roll they will have to go to the adjacent area to find the balance of 19,000 voters. Whereas if the provisional electoral rolls were correct and all the persons were properly enfranchised this particular area itself would have been formed into a constituency.

TASK OF PREPARING ROLLS.

The village officers who were called upon to prepare the electoral rolls in many places could not be expected to know all the implications of the new franchise proposals. While proposing to extend the franchise to all men and women who are literate and also to the wives of certain class of pattadars the Government made it a rule that these names should not be entered in the lists unless an application was forthcoming from them. When highly educated persons themselves do not take the trouble of understanding such things, how can common people, who know how to read and write only in their vernaculars, be expected to know and make the necessary applications in proper time? In all such cases the only of educating the people in proper time? In all such cases the duty organisation to see that the application test is fulfilled in proper time falls upon us.

IMMEDIATE TASK.

If we do not apply ourselves from now to the task, we will be in serious trouble two or three months later when the announcement comes from the Government that the final electoral rolls would be ready on a particular date and that objections should be filed within the time allowed by them. The objections that the people would be called on to enter to the final electoral rolls would be quite different from the objections relating to the preparations of the lists by the village officers themselves. The application test comes into operation when, the village officers prepare the lists themselves. It will not wait until the final stages. The rules say that the applications should be made to the village officers and that a certificate should be issued by them before their names could be entered. For some reason or other which we are unable to understand the preparation of the electoral rolls in the Madras Presidency had been postponed until a very late stage.

In this Presidency the Party that is opposed to the Congress, has been in power for a very long time. They have somehow managed not to take steps early as in other provinces. In the Punjab the electoral rolls were opened for registration on or about 8th of May in the case of women who should send in applications. Until 8th June the registered women-voters did not exceed 1,000 whereas according to the new Franchise schemes 5 lakhs of women should be enfranchised.

ENORMITY OF TASK.

I appeal to all my Congress coworkers and also to the public of the whole of Madras Presidency to realise the enormity of the work before us in the coming months. This is not a matter specially confined to one of the four linguistic provinces of the Madras Presidency of Andhra, or Tamil or Karnatic or Kerala. This is common to al. If any one of these four fails it affects all. Whatever may happen to the question of acceptance of office under the new constitution as far as the Congress is concerned capturing of seats in the Legislatures has been agreed upon. Even the Congress Socialist Party has made its position clear that the legislatures should be captured, whatever they might ultimately do with them. Whether office is accepted or not if Congress can capture 200 out of 215 seats, the victory and the goal will be within a measurable reach. Capturing of 200 or even a substantial number of seats means the ranging of the people of the whole of Southern India—(i.e.) the four linguistic provinces against the bureaucracy. That picture itself would be sufficient to enable the Congress to go forward with the next step of forming a new Constituent Assembly if so advised. All the Congressmen of the other provinces of India, to whichever school of thought they might belong and whichever they might speak will have to march together until a substantial majority is secured by them in the coming elections to the legislatures.

ACCEPTANCE OF OFFICE.

Without a majority in each legislature there can be no question of acceptance of office. Even if the Congress secures majority there can be no acceptance of office until the Congress sanctions it. Congressmen will be making a serious mistake if they go on dividing themselves on provincial, linguistic or parochial leads, while we have been striving to destroy communalism and practically succeeded through the help of the electors in rooting it out in the whole of Southern India. As I go from district to district and province to province I still see the communal poison more in Congressmen than in the public. It is fortunate such persons are few and they dare not own it.

LEGAL EDUCATION IN THE PRESIDENCY

Continued From Page 6

of passing the examinations and would thereby add to the general efficiency of the Bar.

Minimum Qualification For Legal Study

Another question that the Committee has set forth for inquiry is as to what should be the minimum qualification for entering upon the study of law. At present, a student must pass B.A., B.Sc. or B.Com. examination before he can undertake the legal studies. The question is whether it is absolutely necessary for the student to graduate in Arts, Science or Commerce before taking to legal studies. In answering this question, one must note the minimum qualification for other professional studies. Taking for instance the case of Medical studies, the student must pass his First Year in Arts examination and then take such subjects in the Intermediate Class which would entitle him to enter upon the Medical Course. The case of commerce qualification is a bit different. The student immediately on passing his F.Y.A. examination joins the Commerce College and becomes a graduate at the end of three years. The same is the case with the courses of Engineering and Agriculture. Is there any justification, then, for compelling a student to obtain a degree in Arts, Science or Commerce before joining a Law College? The only reason that may be put forward for this distinction seems to be that the profession of law requires a very high order of knowledge of English, and a student who starts the study of law on the same basis as other professional studies would figure very poorly as a practitioner. The argument is undoubtedly plausible and it cannot be gainsaid that the legal profession among all others calls for the largest number of personal as well as professional merits. A lawyer's business is mainly to plead in Courts, and therefore if his expression is so poor as not to be able to put his client's case properly, the interest of the public and the profession as well as the cause of justice would greatly suffer. But it may be asked whether it is only within the reach of a graduate of Arts, Science or Commerce to acquire a strong command over the English Language, or that anyone with the least academical qualifications can, if he has fondness enough, even be an orator in that language by private reading or otherwise? If, therefore, the only object of compelling a student to acquire the B.A., B.Sc. or B.Com. degree before entering upon the legal studies is to ensure that he is fairly well up in English and that he can follow the Law books more easily than he would otherwise do, it seems that sooner this notion is thrown out of mind the better, and he must by all means be allowed to study law on his passing the F.Y.A. examination.

Advocates' Examination

Now, coming to the second source of recruitment to the Bar Council, the problem of its retention presents a great puzzle when it is assumed that the training for the LL.B. Degree is modified in some such manner as stated above. At present, the student who has passed the Matriculation examination can enter upon the course for the Advocate's examination. And if he is bright enough he can get through the whole examination at the very first trial. Then he is at par with a student who has obtained the LL.B. degree in all respects except one, viz., that he is not allowed to appear at the Advocates' (O.S.) examination held by the High Court. This position has led to much argument both in the press and the profession and it may be said that the general opinion seems to be opposed to the continuation of the Advocates' examination any longer.

Reasons For Retention

This is also one of the questions before the Committee appointed by the Chief Justice. But before any such conclusion is arrived at, the other side of the question must also be looked to. Undoubtedly, the standard of English of a Matriculate student may not be quite a sufficient equipment to enable him to enter upon the course of legal study. Similarly, it may be granted that the course of studies for the Advocates' examination is not exactly identical with that for the LL.B. examination. It may be also conceded that it provides a much shorter way to become a lawyer than by passing the LL.B. examinations. But on the other hand, one must consider the fact that the Advocates' examination has existed for over a quarter of a century and no single case of a High Court Advocate having ever proved inferior to or less efficient than an LL.B. Pleader has been so far reported to the authorities. Secondly, the papers set at this examination are admittedly far stricter than at the LL.B. examinations. Thirdly, the results of this examination are far stricter than those in the LL.B. examinations. And it may be said without any exaggeration that only a deserving few and really intelligent candidates get through this examination. Cases have happened of candidates who leaving off the studies after B.A. started to read for the Advocates' examination with a view to become a lawyer one year earlier and reverted to the law colleges after wasting two years over that examination. And the last point that deserves attention in favour of this examination is that it is a great solace to the poor who cannot afford the expensive life at the College. Intelligence and art are no monopolies of the rich, and many a bright gem emerge out of what is commonly regarded as mere dust. For these considerations, if not for anything else, the Advocates' examination deserves to be retained subject of course, to such practical training as may be prescribed for the LL.B. students and also the addition of such other subjects which would make the course for this examination and that for the LL.B. degree identical with each other. It was started as a rare privilege of the High Court with a view to help the poor class students who may have a natural aptitude for the legal profession, and it would be a sort of sacrilege on the part of the Bar Council and an unmerited harshness on the poor students if the examination is done away with.

Eden-Laval Parleys Abortive

Move In French Chamber To Vote More Money For Armaments

(Special Cable.)
PARIS, June 27.

Repercussions of the Anglo-German naval agreement were evidenced by tabling in the Chamber three bills, involving increase in expenditure over three milliards francs (40 million sterling) for national defence purposes, in addition to 1935 appropriations.

It is proposed to allocate 1,106 million francs to the army 1,800 millions to aerial defence and 200 millions to the navy.

The meeting between Capt. Eden and M. Laval ended in conclusively, and Capt. Eden returned to London the afternoon. The talk lasted for two hours, on the termination whereof a communique was issued that Capt. Eden reported his conversations with Sgr. Mussolini on Italy-ethiopian dispute, and that steps would continue to be taken with the object of finding common ground to adjust the methods of the Anglo-French Governments to achieve the programme mentioned in the London communique of February 3.

BRITISH OPEN GOLF

Sixty Qualify For The Final

(Special Cable)
LONDON, June 27.

In the Muirfield second round open Golf, owing to change of wind, conditions were clearer and finer; but crowds in the early matches were smaller probably due to the fact that Cotton was a late starter.

Leaders at 14-00 hours were.
Charles Whitcombe 71|68.
Perry 69|75.
Cox of Addington 76|69.
Boomer 76|69.
Picard 72|73.
Sweeny 72|73.
Holland, Gerrards Cross 72|74
Lucas 74|73.
Compston 75|72.
Dailey 75|74.
Mark Seymour 75|76.
Ezar 76|75.
Busson 75|76.
Burton 76|78.
MacDonald Smith 69|77.
Lawson Little 75|71.
Reginald Whitcombe 72|75.
Ball 76|75.
Halffield now handed in cards.
Padgham 70|72.
Laidlaw of Malden 74|74.
Ernest Whitcombe 75|72.
Easterbrook 75|73.
Mcruvie 70|79.
Boyer 74|75.
Mahon 71|79.
Davies 78|74.
Harvers 79|74.
Abe Mitchell 78|79.
Cotton 68—74.
Bert Gadd 72—75.
Rees from Surbiton 75—73.
Eric Green 72—77.
Jack Maclean 74—77.
Gadd of Calcutta 82—84.
Kenyon 70—74.
Branch 71—73.
Lacey 71—75.
Ayton (Southshields) 74—73.
Allis 72—76.
Hector Thomson 75—76.
Brews (South Africa) 76—74.

First 59 and those tying sixtieth qualified for the final of 36 holes to-morrow. The qualifying score is 153.

Notable nonqualifiers are Burton, 154, Abe Mitchell 157 and Duncan 160.

NO CRISIS IN RAILWAYMEN'S FEDERATION

Mr. Jamnadas Mehta Contradicts United Press Message

AJMER, June 27.

Mr. Jamnadas Mehta wires from Ajmer:—

The United Press message regarding a crisis in the Railwaymen's Federation was exaggerated and likely to create misunderstanding. It is true that Mr. Giri and myself are not anxious to have a life tenure of our offices, but we do not contemplate retirement, unless workers are tired of our leadership, of which there are no signs yet.

Undoubtedly, unions are hard hit and weakened by recent retrenchments and unemployment, but definite steps were taken at the last week's meeting at Simla to revitalise them.

The Railwaymen's Federation and the Railwaymen's Benefit Fund are two distinct bodies and have no responsibilities for each other's management. It is true that two unions have some differences with the Railwaymen's Benefit Fund but the Federation has no direct concern with them.

Railwaymen may rest assured that every attempt will be made to put vigour and energy in unions, which are now languid. I will issue a further statement on returning to Bombay on July 1."—A. P.

India Bill In House Of Lords

Programme For Next Week Outlined By Londonderry

(Special Cable)
LONDON, June 27.

In the House of Lords, Lord Marley said that it was proposed to move the India Bill next week on Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday and Thursday. It will be possible to sit as 15-00 only on Wednesday. The House will not be asked to sit after dinner on Monday and Tuesday; thereafter, it may be possible to discover whether longer sittings are necessary, according as how business was proceeded with.

Londonderry replying to Lord Marley said that it was proposed to take the Committee Stage for the India Bill next week on Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday and Thursday. It will be possible to sit as 15-00 only on Wednesday. The House will not be asked to sit after dinner on Monday and Tuesday; thereafter, it may be possible to discover whether longer sittings are necessary, according as how business was proceeded with.

In the House of Commons Sir A. Knox sought information about the detenu who is alleged to have murdered a police official at Faridpur.

When Mr. R. N. Butler stated that he was awaiting an official report, Sir A. Knox suggested it would be better to detain people under-lock and key than let them loose to be a danger.

Mr. Butler advised awaiting the exact details, which he would communicate to Sir A. Knox.

What Eden & Laval Will Have To Face

Ominous Movements Of Italian Troops Continue

LONDON, June 27.

In view of Sgr. Mussolini's radical demands for a comprehensive and lasting settlement of the Italo-Abyssinian dispute, the morning papers generally apprehend that when Capt. Eden and M. Laval meet in Paris, to-day, they may find themselves faced with a definite threat of war in Abyssinia in the autumn, and the possibility of a challenge to the League by Italy, as grave as that from Japan over Manchuria.

ITALY'S BIG DEMAND

For example, the "Morning Post" diplomatic correspondent says: "Little less than unofficial protectorate over Abyssinia will satisfy Italy, her immediate aim being the construction of railway connecting Eritrea with Italian Somaliland west of Addis Ababa. It adds: "When 'Il Duce', set out the position on these lines Capt. Eden forbore to present the British peace offer. This outcome was considered a grave development at yesterday's meeting of the British Cabinet.

MOVEMENTS OF TROOPS CONTINUE

The "Daily Telegraph" says: "In Italian opinion, nothing short of military Protectorate, based on the Moroccan model, will meet the situation in East Africa, with Emperor Selassie as figurehead.

Meanwhile Italian military preparations, in East Africa are unabated. Regular troops are leaving Cagliari, regularly for the past few weeks, and the two last divisions of Black Shirts to be mobilised, completing the intensive training near Naples, are expected to sail shortly—Reute's Special.

Indians In Fiji Do Not Want Nomination System

(From Our Correspondent).
ETAWAH, June 25.

"The news circulated by the Director of Information Bureau through the A. P. some time back regarding the changes in the constitution of the Fiji Municipal Councils that the nomination system in place of election system, which is to be enforced in accordance with a decision of the Fiji Legislative Council, is to the advantage of the Indian Community is misleading," declared Pt. Shree Kirshan Sharama, chairman of the local Indian Colonial Association. Mr. Sharma, who returned to India only recently has had several years' stay in Fiji.

He condemned the propaganda carried on against overseas Indians in India by several agencies and said that it was not possible for Indians abroad to counter such propaganda for the simple reason that news of it reached Fiji after a long time. In the meantime the mischief was done.

Coming to the problem proper he said: "It is true that so far no Indian has been elected to the Municipal Councils either in Suva or in Levuka, but yet Indians are satisfied. They only want the common roll. What they demand is not their representative, but the common franchise, and to effect this they want that qualifications for voters should be broadened. They are anticipating the day when they would be elected not by their own majority votes but by the votes of their European brothern.

Questioned about the attitude of other communities he said "not only Indians but all other communities including Fijians and Europeans are all in agreement in condemning the proposed changes and are quite satisfied with the present system. A petition was sent sometime back to the Colonial Secretary in London signed by all communities supporting the present constitution of the Municipalities and protesting against the changes to be made effective. When votes were being counted in the Legislative Council of Fiji on this resolution three Europeans opposed it and, all Fijians remained neutral. The two Indian members of the council who supported the resolution have been disclaimed by the Indians.

"The Indians have been supporting the demands for common roll and common franchise with the instances of the Municipal councils which have worked so far to the satisfaction of the Government as well as of the public of all communities. The Government in abolishing this will be going against the promises that have so far been made by the Colonial Secretaries of the British Government in Parliament and elsewhere from time to time since the declaration of Lord Salisbury in 1875, in which he made it clear that over and above all things the administration of the Colonies would be such in which Indians will be free from all points of view and that their rights and privileges would not be inferior to that of any subject in the colonies of her Majestys' Government.

RUGBY, June 27.

Lists in connection with issue of £3,000,000 Liverpool Corporation £3 per cent stock at £99.10 per cent were closed within few minutes of opening this morning. —B.O.W.

BRITISH PRUDENCE QUESTIONED

BREST, June 27.

Strong criticism of Britain is expressed by the Minister of Navy, M. Pietri, in connection with the Anglo-German agreement. The unfortunate aspect of the problem was that France might now have to take into consideration Britain's tonnage which hitherto was not necessary. He questioned whether Britain followed its traditional prudence in entering into this agreement.—Reuter's Special.

Question Of Joint Settlement Of German Re-Armament Problems

PARIS, June 27.

On the arrival back from Rome of Capt. Anthony Eden, accompanied by the British Ambassador and other representatives, resumed talks with M. Laval. Capt. Eden will communicate the British Government's reply to the despatch he had addressed them after previously meeting M. Laval.

Press observers express the opinion that the reply rejects the idea of joint settlement of the problems raised by German re-armament.—Reuter.

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PROTECTION TO GLASS INDUSTRY

Our Readers' Views

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—The decision of the Government of India on the recommendations of the Tariff Board on protection to the Glass Industry is out. It appears that the Government by its decision has not only not given any substantial protection to the Glass Industry but it has dealt a heavy blow to the embryonic Heavy Chemical Industry of India. Ever since the concessions to the Imperial Chemical Industries at Khewra were announced last year, the Indian mind has been agitating for starting this key Industry in India. As a result of our work some companies have been actually registered and are on the verge of starting the manufacture of Soda Ash in the near future. All this was done to supply the Glass Manufacturers in U. P. with cheap home-made Soda Ash. Under these conditions by giving a rebate on Soda Ash instead of protection to the Glass Industry, Government has tried to stifle this key Industry even before its birth.

The rebate of duty granted to Glass Manufacturers on Soda Ash comes to Rs. 15 per ton while this amount of Soda Ash will produce three tons of finished Glass goods, costing about Rs. 450, in the case of sheet glass and bottles, and Rs. 700, in the case of other Glass goods such as tumblers and chimneys. Thus the protection works out to be 3 per cent. on the value of finished goods in the case of sheet glass and bottles, and 2 per cent. in the case of other goods. Thus the protection is quite insignificant while the loss to the Alkali industry is very great. Still we hope to manufacture and supply Soda Ash to the Glass Manufacturers at competitive rate in the near future. Our task will be made much more easy if Government could give us some special concessions at Sambhar as has been done at Khewra to a British concern.

One reason given by Government for rejecting the recommendations of the Tariff Board for protection was that U. P. has no resources for Soda Ash manufacture. We have got cheap Salt at Sambhar and Limestone at Gwalior which are next door to us. Shortly we hope to have a flourishing Soda Ash Industry in the country so that the Government will not find this pretext of withholding the protection to the Glass Industry when the question is re-examined after three years.

If the Government is really anxious for the development of Indian Industrial resources and at the same time to help the Glass industry what it can do is to give that amount as subsidy to the Soda Ash industry, which it wants to give in the form of a rebate of duty on Soda Ash to the Glass Manufacturers at the rate Soda Manufacturer agrees to sell its production of Soda Ash to the Glass Manufacturers at the rate of duty free Soda Ash. Under these conditions I am confident that the projected Soda Factory will be quite willing to work.

This sort of indirect protection at the cost of another Industry, which is of a greater National importance is a new departure in the history of Tariff Protection in India and was quite unforeseen.

In future if ever this kind of indirect protection is given it should be laid down as a policy to transfer that rebate on Customs Duty as a subsidy to any concern which wants to take up the manufacture of that material and supply at the duty free rate to the subsidiary Industries using that material.—Yours, etc.,

V. S. DUBEY,
M.Sc., Ph.D. (London),
Department of Glass Technology, Benares Hindu University.

'B' Ward Municipal Election

To The Editor of "The Chronicle"

Sir,—Will some reader throw light on the delicate situation that has been created by the judgment of the Chief Judge of the Small Causes Court arising out of the election of the "B" Ward having been set aside.

All the old Councillors except Mr. H. V. Vora have agreed to serve and hence there is one vacancy created by his refusal to act on the new Corporation and this, under the Act, can be filled by co-option.

But there is another vacancy caused by the resignation of Mr. Ramji Bharmal, who resigned on 15-11-34. It is common knowledge that resignation is operative from the date it is sent in and once it is sent in, it cannot be withdrawn. Therefore, his seat was vacant from 15-11-34 to 31-3-35. Between these two dates he was dead as a Corporator and the seat so vacated should have been filled by the Ward election. But it was, on the score of finance, kept vacant by the Municipal Commissioner.

Can this vacancy be now filled by co-option or must the Ward election be held? I raise this question as the Corporation intends to fill both the seats by co-option. I am of opinion that the seat caused by the resignation of Mr. Ramji Bharmal can only be filled by Ward Election.—Yours etc.,

L. R. TAIRSEE

A Danger To Public Health

To The Editor of "The Chronicle"

Sir,—Owing to a large number of Satta gaming cases, the seat of the Additional Magistrate Mr. I. S. Haji, is transferred to the Esplanade Police Court, Bombay, in a small room, measuring 20ft. by 15ft., adjoining the Registrar's room. Mr. Haji is entrusted with the incompleted cases of his own Court and almost all the cases of Mr. Khandalawalla, except part-heard cases.

Whoever is responsible for turning this small room into a Court room, with a daily attendance of 200 to 300 litigants, including witnesses, lawyers and the Police, is unmindful of the danger to public health. Mr. Haji's room is overcrowded to suffocation each morning. The hardships to litigants and lawyers can better be experienced than described. The Building's main stairs is strewed with men women and children squatting on the floor and the steps, creating filth and dirt all around. The High Court and the Health Department need only a visit to the place to condemn it for the purpose of a Court-room, in the first City in India. Let not public health suffer for the sake of——

"JUSTICE."

A Tamil Talkie

To The Editor of "The Chronicle"

Sir,—The South Indians have improved like other sister communities in Bombay by forming a South Indian Sangeetha Sabha and a couple of Dramatic Societies to cater the needs of the music lovers. However there was still the want of Tamil Pictures. This gap was also filled when the local Cinema houses at Dadar and Parel began to occasionally exhibit South Indian Pictures. The Proprietors of the Surya Cinema (Apollo Talkies) at Parel, near Tata Mill, are screening a Tamil talkie, named "Valli's Wedding" from to-morrow i.e. Friday the 28th instant, as evening shows. It is needless to emphasise here that the trade depression and unemployment have cast a gloom on the entire community. At this juncture, the Proprietors have enhanced the rates of all classes, specially for this show, contrary to their prevailing custom. Will the Proprietors rise to the occasion by reducing the rates —Yours etc.,

K. S. NARAHARI

1000 Candidates For 8 Policemen's Vacancies

AMRITSAR, June 27.

For eight vacancies of policemen about 1,000 candidates appeared at the police office to-day including graduates and others.—A.P.

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Ranganayaki's Father Denies Allegations

"False To Say I Demand Money To Sell My Daughter's Flesh"

TELLS COURT HOW LOVE LETTERS WERE DISCOVERED

Vehement denials of the accusations levelled against him by his daughter that after offering her fruits he had demanded Rs. 5,00z from Kapoor as the price for Ranganayaki's possession, were made by Mr. Srirangam Krishnamachari, Advocate of the Madras High Court when he was in the witness box on Thursday.

"It is false to say that I had demanded money to sell my daughter's flesh" he said.

He recounted the coercive tactics adopted by Kapoor and stated the accused had a radio and Gramophone which was played in and out of season and "this was the most disgusting part of it," he told Mr. I. S. Haji, Additional Presidency Magistrate at the Esplanade Court, Bombay.

In this case R. N. Kapoor a Punjabi Share-Broker is charged with having enticed away Mrs. Ranganayaki from the custody of her father.

With the permission of the court Mr. Acharya, counsel for the prosecution, at the outset, said that he wanted to call Inspector Wagle of the Bombay C. I. D. (Crime Branch) with regard to a petition made by the complainant to the Commissioner of Police.

The Magistrate granted the request.

C. I. D. Officer Examined

Inspector Wagle, when examined, said that on the 28th of February last, a complaint, purporting to the present case was personally made by Mr. S. S. Raghavan, to the Police Commissioner. It was endorsed first by the Commissioner to be sent to the Inspector of Agripada Police Station. But afterwards on the petitioner's request, it was sent to the Deputy Commissioner of Police (Crime Branch) for inquiry and disposal. Subsequently the petition was forwarded to Rao Saheb Karnik, the Superintendent of Police, "D" division. The petitioner was given to understand by the Superintendent that the matter was "sub-judice".

Inspector Wagle further said that Raghavan's petition was to the effect that he was prevented by Kapoor from approaching Ranganayaki, and he prayed the Police Commissioner to take action under Section 110 I.P.C.

Mr. Gadkari questioned the relevancy of this evidence because he submitted that this petition was made some days after the first hearing of this case.

The Magistrate, however, recorded the evidence.

Adopted Coercive Tactics?

Continuing his evidence, Mr. Srirangam Krishnamachari, the father of Ranganayaki and an Advocate of the Madras High Court, said even after the return of Ranganayaki to Chetpet from Palavaram, the accused adopted very coercive tactics. He used to pry into the premises of the witness in and out of season. The accused had a number of "badmashes" under him, who he employed to watch the movements of Ranganayaki. These "badmashes" used to follow witness's carriage on a bicycle.

The accused also used to walk in front of witness's house with a view to peep into the house in the "morning hours."

Magistrate: In the morning hours the accused might have been taking excercise. (Laughter).

Witness: But it was between nine and ten in the morning. (Laughter).

Proceeding, witness said that there was a staircase in Kapoor's house which overlooked witness's house. Kapoor used to stand there and shout out to his servant Narayan "Bring in my tea." The most disgusting part of the coercive tactics employed by the accused was, witness said, that he had a radio and a gramophone . . . .

Most Disgusting Part.

Magistrate: Was it the most disgusting part? (Laughter).

Witness: Yes sir, from my point of view. (Laughter). These were worked in and out of season.

Witness further said that the object of all these manoeuvres on the part of the accused was to draw the attention of Ranganayaki.

Met At Central Station

In June 1934 witness sent his wife to Vellore along with Mrs. Ranganayaki. The accused met her at the Central Station but received no encouragement at her hands. "She was firm and did not look at him."

By this time a complaint had been lodged with the Commissioner of Police, Madras, and C. I. D. Officers were deputed to watch the movements of the accused. In December the eldest daughter of the witness was married. Up to the 15th December Ranganayaki behaved well and was attending to her studies. With great difficulty witness obtained for her exemption of attendance to enable her to appear for the matriculation examination.

Box Contained Letters

"On the morning of December 30, last I noticed Narayan a servant of the accused near the parapet wall of my house and I became suspicious. I ordered my servant woman to see that no one was allowed to enter the premises. On the same day I told my son of my suspicions and he broke open the box of Ranganayaki and found a number of letters and a photo of Kapoor."

Question: Where was Ranganayaki at this time?

Witness: She was standing close by to us and as she refused to give the key; the box was broken open. I took the letters and read them and became quite excited.

Q: What did you do then?

Witness: (Vehemently) I told her to consider him dead from this moment. Burn all these letters.

"ACCUSED THUNDERSTRUCK."

After recounting the events that led up to the institution of the present proceedings, witness said that he came down to Bombay on the receipt of a wire from his son, informing him that his evidence would be required in the case. He came down to Bombay on February 25, when he learnt that the case was adjourned to March 26 and not to February 26 as he had thought.

Subsequently he went accompanied by his son and another friend of his to 82, Lamington Road, and found Ranganayaki in the kitchen.

"I told her," continued the witness, "that I had with me an examination certificate for the ensuing examination in March, and asked her to come away with me. She was very pliable."

"When the accused saw me, he was thunderstruck. He sent away two of his companions who were with him and confronted me. He told me that he was the guardian of the girl and added. 'It is not for nothing that I carried on warfare with you for one year.'

"ASKED TO GET AWAY."

Witness, proceeding said that Kapoor asked him to get away from his flat and not enter it again unless he came alone.

As accused had asked Ranganayaki not to go with me, she kept quiet. "We went away disgusted," Mr. Krishnamachari added.

Magistrate: Why did the girl not go with you?

Witness: She took the cue from the accused and refused to go with me. All the eighteen years of her life with us was unavailing.

"ADDING INSULT TO INJURY."

Witness continuing stated that it was false to say that he had demanded money from the accused "to sell my daughter's flesh."

Mr. Acharya: Is it true you offered fruits to her (Ranganayaki)?

Witness: This is adding insult to injury. I did not offer any fruits to her nor did she offer any fruits to me.

It was also not true that witness undertook to allow Ranganayaki to live with Kapoor if accused paid him Rs. 5,000. "Because I knew that Kapoor had no money to give."

PETITION TO POLICE CHIEF.

In answer to further questions, Mr. Krishnamachari said that on February 28 last, he and his son had been to the Police Commissioner and had presented a petition under the signature of his son.

In the petition it was stated that the accused was keeping Ranganayaki under lock and key and prevented the witness and his son from seeing her. The Commissioner directed them to the Deputy Commissioner of Police who in turn sent them to Superintendent Karnik.

On March 1, witness proceeded, a complaint was filed in the Mazagaon Police Court and the Magistrate issued a summons ordering the presence of Ranganayaki in the Court at 3-30 p.m. that day. She was served with the summons and attended Court at 5-30 p.m. The Magistrate questioned her in Chambers and recorded their statements. She said that she did not want to return to her father and the Magistrate ordered her to enter into a bond to appear in Court whenever called upon to do so. Witness further stated that in Chambers Ranganayaki was examined first by the Magistrate and was then cross-examined by Mr. Acharya, who represented the complainant.

Mr. Acharya: Can you say whether any force or any other means were employed to obtain the statements?

Magistrate: What!! By the Magistrate?

Mr. Acharya: I beg your pardon, Sir, I mean were the statements made voluntarily.

Witness: Yes.

Mr. Acharya then asked the witness whether his son, the complainant, was earning his livelihood, as it had been suggested that he was a man of no means. The witness replied that his son worked for a while as Assistant Director of the Tamil talkies on a salary of Rs. 75, after giving up a job in a confectionery shop where he had earned Rs. 50 a month. At present owing to this case he was not doing anything.

"BRIBES AND PRESENTS."

Mr. Achalya: Was complainant receiving any presents, money or bribes from the accused?

Witness: After the elopement episode in 1934 my son gave me Rs. 15 which had been given to him by the accused as the balance of my fees. Under ordinary circumstances I would have refused to accept it as the accused had behaved very shamefully towards me. But since he had voluntarily sent it I accepted it.

Mr. Acharya: But did the complainant receive or accept anything?

Witness: To my knowledge, no. But I warned my son that if he were to speak to the accused, I would turn him out of the house.

WHY FATHER DIDN'T FILE COMPLAINT.

Mr. Acharya: Can you say why you have not filed this complaint?

Witness: Because better heads have advised me that my son would be the proper person as he was in charge of the house when Ranganayaki was enticed away by the accused.

Continuing Mr. Krishnamachari said that the husband of Ranganayaki had not moved in the matter because although married a second time, he was now not living with his wife. "He was very much attached to Ranganayaki, but after what has taken place I do not know whether he would take her back."

Mr. Acharya: Is it true that you had illtreated your daughters?

Witness: I have never illtreated them. On the contrary I have been accused of having shown too much indulgence which has resulted in this catastrophe.

At this stage the Court rose for the day and further hearing was adjourned to Saturday.

Mr. N. Acharya appeared for the prosecution. Mr. A. R. R. Gadkari with Mr. Vyavaharkar defended the accused.

DRAINAGE PROJECT FOR HARDWAR

U. P. Public Health Board Sanctions Rs. 6 Lakhs

LUCKNOW, June 27.

A meeting of the Board of Public Health of the United Provinces held recently at Nainital, accorded sanction to various projects estimated at about Rs. 12 lakhs, the most important among them being the Hardwar (important place of pilgrimage) Drainage Scheme costing more than Rs. 6 lakhs.—United Press

Quetta's Need Is Great And Urgent

Help A Noble Cause By Contributing To Three Papers Fund

In order to enable all classes of people easily to contribute their bit to the work of relief, for the sufferers from the Quetta Earthquake, the "Bombay Chronicle", the "Bombay Samachar" and the "Bombay Sentinel" have in association, decided to open a fund called "The Three Paper Quetta Relief Fund" in their columns. All sums not below Re. 1 will be accepted and acknowledged in the columns of all the three papers.

The proprietors of the three papers have donated a sum of Rs. 1,001 to the Fund.

The readers of the three papers responded, beyond our hopes, to our call for help to swell the Bihar Earthquake Relief Fund. The Quetta calamity is vastly greater than that which had overtaken Bihar. The need for relief and consequently for money to provide that relief is much greater. We have no doubt our appeal to the readers of the "Chronicle", the "Samachar" and the "Sentinel" to contribute at least 10 per cent. of their monthly income will evoke a generous and immediate response. We need hardly add that relief delayed is relief denied.

All cheques should be drawn in the name of "The Three Paper Quetta Relief Fund."

Contributors are requested to see that they get receipts from this office for the amounts contributed by them.

THREE PAPERS' FUND

List of Quetta Earthquake Relief Fund received on 27-6-35 is as follows:—

	Rs.	a.	p.
Previously acknowledged	14,356	3	9
S. B Godbole, Esq., Baroda	5	0	0
One Hindu Gentleman	5	0	0
Bhagwandas Khimji	11	0	0
A Sympathiser	25	0	0
R. Venkatachary, Esq.	5	0	0
Pramladevi Pramodrai Mankad	1	0	0
Mrs. Moti Khairubai Ebrahim Mohmed Dattoo	11	0	0
Seth Pranjivandas Shamji	10	0	0
A Sympathiser Vohra Lady	5	0	0
H. F. B. & N. M. Khory	11	0	0
Total Rs.	14,445	3	9

Viceroy's 'Quake Fund Totals Rs. 20,51,796

The Viceroy's Earthquake Fund reached the total of Rs. 20,51,796-6-7 (and £302-0-8) on the 25th inst. It includes the following sums of Rs. 1,000 and over:

Imperial Chemical Industries (India) Ltd., Calcutta Rs. 5,000; 'Anonymous," Balasore Rs. 2,500; the Raja and Rani Saheba of Jubbal Rs. 2,000; H. H. the Maharaja of Benares Rs. 2,000; Maharani of Bastar State, Jagdalpur Rs. 1,500; H. H. the Raja Saheb of Wankaner Rs. 1,000; the Chief of Kanker Rs. 1,000; Mr. Ishwardas Lakhmidas, Bombay Rs. 1,000; Mrs. A. D. Kiernander, Mandalay Rs. 1,000; H. H the Raja of Pudukkottai Rs. 1,000; the Maharaja of Darbhanga Rs. 1,000; Donations thro. Collector of Balasore Rs. 1,000; Donations through Colonization Officer, Nili Bar Colony, Pakpattan Rs. 16,708-6-3; Mr. Alwyn Ezra, Ganeshkhind, Bombay (2nd instalment) Rs. 10,000; the Indian Branches of Lloyds Bank, Ltd., Calcutta Rs. 5,000; H. H. the Maharaja of Gondal Rs. 5,000; H H the Mahaja of Cochin, Ernakulam Rs. 2,500; "Anonymous" (through Impl. Bank, Darjeeling) Rs. 2,000; Birla Bros. Ltd. Calcutta Rs. 2,000, Chief of Manavadar State Rs. 1,200; H. H. the Raja of Sangli Rs. 1,000; Mrs. J. A. West, Proprietress, Curtis & Co., Mandalay Rs. 1,000.

MAYOR'S FUND TOPS Rs. 80,000

The following is the list No. 17 of contributions received on 28th June towards the Mayor's Quetta Earthquake Relief Fund, Bombay:

Amount previously acknowledged Rs. 77,510-11-0 (A|c No. I Rs. 68,451-10-6 and A|c No. II Rs. 9,059-0-6) (which includes subscriptions by ladies and collections through Ladies' Committee: A|c No. I Rs. 8,528-2-9 and A|c No. II Rs. 831).

Account No. I: (1) Subscriptions received direct by the Mayor of Bombay and Honorary Treasurers: Subscriptions from Momin Motor Drivers and Taxi Owners' Association (thro.' Mr. A. A. Bharaniya) (being their income on the 16th June, 1935 excluding petrol charges) Rs. 522-13-3; the Hon'ble Sir Suleman Cassim Mitha, Kt., C.I.E. Rs. 125; Mrs. Maneckbai Bamanji Mehta Rs. 101; the Bombay Port Trust Employees' Co-operative Credit Society Ltd. Rs. 100; Account No. II: (1) Subscriptions received direct by the Mayor of Bombay and the Hon. Treasurers: The Swastik League Volunteer Corps (for the relief of refugees who have been sheltered in Karachi and other places) Rs. 1,200; the Bombay Woollen and Fancy Cotton Piecegoods Merchants' Association Rs. 101; Total Rs. 1,301; Grand Total Rs. 80,224-13-0 (which includes subscriptions by ladies and collections through Ladies' Committee (Ac No. I Rs. 8,719-2-0 and A|c No. II Rs. 831).

CLAIMS FOR PROPERTY IN QUETTA

Applications From Owners Called For

The Director of Information, Bombay writes:—

The Earthquake Commissioner, Simla, has announced that the registration of claims to movable property buried in Quetta is being undertaken.

Any person claiming to be entitled to such property should in his own interest submit a claim to the Collector or Political Agent of the area in which he resides as soon as possible, who will forward it to the Claims Commissioner, Quetta.

Claims should be submitted in duplicate on special forms, which can be had from the officers mentioned above.

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STRONG TEETH
FREE FROM DISEASE
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Bombay Agents. ORIENT DRUG AGENCY

WAR ON WAR AND UNEMPLOYMENT

Lloyd George Mobilises Forces For General Elections

LONODN, (By Mail)

A Lodnon Correspondent or the "Hindu krites,

A document khich bids fair to evoke as much contoversy and dnrect opposition frn Government supporters as Peace Ballot Ballot, is the manifesto issued last night by a grou o f public men and women whose numbers include Mr. Lyold George, Lord Snowden, Mrs. Corbett Ashby — wh! recently refused o serve any longer as British Government representative on tie Disarmament Conference— lird Lothian and many Ministers o Religion.

This manifesto is Grectly main ly to two major issue of current politics— peace and unemployment. It has been prepared in contemplation of the iext general election, and it foresows setting setting up a "Council of Action" to reqquire al lParliamentary canditates to subcribe to the principles contained i the document. To this end aconvention has ben sumoned eo met on July 1, and 2. All cocieties nd organisations, religious, socia and political without reference to divisions of party or creed so long as they are in sympathy vith the object and in agreemen with the mental attitude set out ar einvited to send representatives.

column and a half in mall type

While the manifesto ocuples a in "The Times" — indentaly the tjjournal is editorilly contemtous of its statement and pro fessions — it can be qup convenlently summarised as a ondemnation of th efutility o fie past and presens Government in their efforts to assure disarmament and peace, of their failure o tackle the problem o funemployment. It is partilly fair, as "Tth Times" asserts, to say that the ocument does not submit specific roposals for the solution of either f these questions. That is probab left for the "Council of Actior"

PEACE AND UNEMPLOMENT

On the questions of peac and unemployment the manifes says that the treatment hithert accorded by he Governments of varing political compexion to the problems of war and unemployment has been lacking in the finness resolution of their vigour which their urgency and importane demand. We hav cfailed to seize the opportunities presented to us to strengthen the foundatins of peace and world order. W have been afraid to take risks and show determination in our support of a jus dealing with international issues. The stme lesolnational issues. The same irresolution and lack of courageous ment of the grave social and economic problems accentutated and aggracated by the Great War. In other countries weakness of this order has produced results fatal to right and freedom. In this country the failure of succesive Governments to deal adequately with these problems has given rise to widespread cynicism and despair which themselves bring democracy into disrepute and constitute a national danger

The manifesto goes on to declare that war is contrary to the teachings of Christ and is crime against human brotherhood and that Brtain of all countries owes a duty of civilisation to put an end to it. Parliamentary candidates are therefore to b easked to defy Governments, party Whips and programmes, in define tely opposing armaments and for takking practical measures to avert war.

Unemployment is denounced as an "intolerable social wrong" and the manifesto ctys:

"The black csroll o funemployment isdenounced as an orr ment arraigns this fealthy and highly favoured nation before the bar of jidgment. If through indifference, slacness or cowardice, we fail our brothern, we shall merit condemnation. We invite men and women irresspective of all party attachments to pledge themselces to secure at the approaching General Election the return of a Parliament whose members are commited to insist on measures that will apply to the problem of unemployment remedies commensurate with the magnitudes of its dangers to the moral and physical wellbeing of the community.

What is involved is not the question of the merits of this scheme or that. What is involved is whether the British people are resolved that there shall be a Government in Britain which at long last will apply national effort on a national scale to this national problem or whether the present drift shall continue. We believe that British people wills that this effort should be made and we call upon them to take the steps necessary to ensure that this conflicts or by party caucuses. Democracy means that something more than the formal act of voting: it means the translation into the world of fact of the hopes and aspirations in men's hearts.

It is not frequentiy that one comes across an animal "mothering" another of a quite different species. There have been cases—though very rare—of a lamb being fed by a cow and a pat bringing up a squirrel. The latest one comes from Kent—of a canine being nurtured by a pig (shown above).

INDIAN REFORMS

"The Times" On Slow But Steady Progress

Last night saw the end of the most critical stage in the slow but steady progres of Indian Constitutional Reform. After two days of excellent debate an overwhelming majority of the House of Commons passed the India Bill on the Third and final Reading and opened its passage to the House of Lords. More than two years have passed since the Government's proposals for a new Federal Constitution for India were issued and the Parliamentary voyage began. Headland after headland has been successfully rounded. For a year the Joint Select Committee, well chosen and admirably led by Lord Linlithgow, laboured silently and doggedly at the oar. Last December their report, which represented the considered opinion of over two-thirds of their number, was accepted by Parliament as the basis of the new Indian Constitution; and its acceptance proved decisive. Since then the Bill which was based upon it has passed by port after port, through First and Second Reading, through Committee and Report, to last night's decisive conclusion. There have been occasional (and exaggerated) alarms during the voyage. Nervous passengers have mistaken drift-wood for shoals: there have been criitcisms of the speed or of the course that has been set. There have been alterations of rig and shiftings of cargo. But, in spite of numerous minor modifications, the Bill maintains the three broad principles of the Government plan—Provincial Autonomy, All-India Federation, and Responsibility, with Safeguards. No measure in the history of the British Parliament has undergone more careful examination and preparaton. As there has been no rest, so there has been no haste in the process of amendment and redratting, of converting the original draft into a workable constitutional instrument designed to meet the common needs of a country that is almost a continent and of peoples as numerous and diverse as the European nations.

The Bill in its completed form is an achievement on which the Government and House of Commons may well congratulate themselves. In the admirable speech with which he opened the final debate in the House of Commons on Tuesday Sir Samuel Hoare gave a brief but impressive account of the labours of Parliament. "Twenty-five thousand "pages of reports and four thousand pages of Hansard. . . fifteen and a half million words publicly spoken, writen, and reported" bear testimony to the thoroughness with which this greatest of Imperial problems has been debated by all parties. His own contributions to the discussion have been exceptional in quality as well as in quantity. Imperturbable patience, an unruffled temper, an encyclopaedic knowledge of his subject, rare power of exposition, and a highly developed sense of perspective have marked thim all: and in Mr. Butler he has found and trained a lieutenant who was far more than a competent understudy. Between them the Secretary and the Under-Secretary of State—the Bradman and Ponsford of this Imperial Test Match—have delivered 600 speeches on the India Bill, and have never wearied their audience.

The final debate saw the same high level of performance. Particularly impressive was Sir Samuel Hoare's defence of the Bill on positive even more than on negative grounds. Strong as are the negative arguments that can be adduced in its favour, the Bill is best defended, as he defended it on Tuesday, on the ground that it is good in itself; that it is inspired by the ideal of the development of the huge Indian territories by Governments responsible to their inhabitants, and by the still higher ideal of an organic Federation of India which may ultimately bridge the great gulf that is still fixed between Asia and Europe. Other notable speeches for the Bill were those of Mr. Isaac Foot, whose contributions to the Indian debates have all been soundly constructive; of Mr. Amery, who desisted any temptation to score debating points and kept the discussion on a high level; and of the Attorney-General, who wound up the debate in his usual straightforward fashion.

The spokesmen of the two Oppositions had nothing new to say. Mr. Morgan Jones, who moved the Labour Party's amendment on Tuesday, merely repeated their usual criticisms of the Bill. It contained no definite provisions for the attainment of Dominion status—which he did not define: it conceded too little to the people of India, and too much to the Princes, of whose inevitable control of the Federal Centre he drew a gloomy and unconvincing picture; but it was significant that the Labour amendment contained no mention of the Indian onstituent Assembly, once the Socialist key to the solution of the Indian constitutional problem. Mr. Churchill once again repeated himself, eloquently, often brilliantly. Yet he broke no new ground, except perhaps in the prophecy that the reforms "would be worked . . only that it might be changed"—and what Constitution is immutable? His final vaticinations, aptly compared by Mr. Amery to the conclusions of Jeremiah, did not impress an audience which had heard them all before.

On two points however Government and Opposition were agreed. The debates have been marked by fairness and courtesy on both sides. The Opposition have had every opportunity of stating their case. The Government can be congratulated both on the completeness of their replies and on their readiness to accept all reasonable amendments of the Bill in Committee. Tho new procedure under which the debates have been conducted since the Bill went into Committee has been abundantly justified by results. The system suggested by the Speaker and Lord Winterton in 1931 has at last been tried out, with the result that the House has discussed every feature of what the Secretary of State for India described as "an incredibly complicated Bill" without once having recourse to guillotine, closure, or late sittings. Mr. Churchill's congratulatoons on this "invaluable revival of old English Parliamentary customs" will be echoed by all who have the prestige of Parliament at heart. And the other point which should be emphasized, even at the risk of repetition, is the thoroughness and care with which the Bill has been amended in Committee. The apprehensions of the Indian States have been exaggerated by the Opposition, but they existed. There were clauses in the original Bill which were susceptible of more than one interpretation, a serious weakness in any Constitution and especially in one designed to link the proud and ancient Indian autocracies with the representative Governments of the Provinces of British India.

The redrafting of these clauses of the Bill, and the explicit statement, that the rights and obligations of the Crown in relation to the States remain unaffected outside the Federal sphere, are among the many amendments of the Bill that should finally dispel the fears of some of the Princes and their Ministers. Other amendments have been designed to relieve the anxieties of British pensioners of the Government of India, and to safeguard the position of the public services; while the insertion of a time limit on the operation of the "breakdown" clauses of the Bill should console the most suspicious Liberal. No Bill has been more exhaustively discussed, more closely examined, more carefully amended than this; and the House of Commons may well be proud of an achievement as great as any in its long and glorious history.—"The Times"

Her dhobi uses Sunlight Soap now
—and clothes last longer

"Here's another heap of dirty clothes. I do wish washing didn't harm the clothes so much, and they never seem to be really clean."
"Take my advice and insist on your dhobi using Sunlight Soap. Sunlight's 'extra soapiness' gets out the dirt without the need for harmful beating and rubbing."
A MONTH LATER
"How smart your children look to-day. Did you take my advice about Sunlight Soap?"
"Yes. I'm so glad I did. The clothes all look so fresh and clean now. And Sunlight must clean them gently because they last much longer."

Sunlight Soap makes it possible to clean clothes without harming them. Whether clothes are washed by a dhobi or at home always be certain that Sunlight is used; its "extra soapiness" gets dirt out so easily, and leaves white things dazzlingly white, washable colours bright. Always keep Sunlight in the home; there are many uses for it, and it costs so little now.

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TIP TO LORD ZETLAND

Grievous Mistake To Imagine India Is Same As Old

ALLAHABAD, (By Mail).

"To be candid, most people of my way of thinking are neither unduly depressed nor elated at the changes in the British Cabinet. Lord Zetland will make a grievous mistake if he imagines that India of to-day is the India during the time of his Governorship in Bengal. India has changed beyond recognition, and if he desires to make a success of his job, he should clearly bear this fact in mind."

Thus said Munshi Iswar Saran in the course of an interview to the "United Press." After condemning the policy of the Government in having shut out the public from entering Quetta, Munshi Iswar Saran proceeded:

"Whatever apologists like the "Civil and Military Gazette" might say, the fact remains that the public is unconvinced of the wisdom of the decision of Government to prohibit the entry of Mahatma Gandhi and responsible and recognised leaders like Babu Rajendra Prasad into Quetta."—United Press.

Ramesh Mehta, who was sentenced during the last Civil Disobedience movement on a charge of trying to extract money from several individuals by threatening them, was produced before the District Magistrate, Ahmedabad, who ordered him not to take part in any revolutionary movement directly or indirectly, not to leave municipal limits without the permission of the Superintendent of Police, not to write to any newspaper, not to correspond with any member of a Communist or revolutionary body and daily to report himself to the police.

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Latest Commercial News

NEW YORK COTTON 6 POINTS UP

Better Situation In Textile Industry

GOLD AND SILVER VERY STEADY

Liverpool Wheat Firm But Other Commodities Weak

BOMBAY, June 27.

On Thursday, crossrates moved slightly upward.

BRIGHTER SENTIMENT IN N. Y. COTTON.

New York cotton exhibited distinctly brighter sentiment on account of better situation in the textile industry.

BULLION PRICES VERY STEADY.

London gold and silver prices ruled very steady.

WHEAT FIRM BUT LINSEED EASY

Chicago wheat was easy but London wheat was firm. Linseed was easy.

TIN STEADY BUT COPPER WEAK.

Tin was steady but copper was weak. Rubber and Jute continued to decline.

GILTEDGEDS SECURITIES UNSUPPORTED.

The London Stock Exchange was rather quiet earlier in the session but later developed a steadier tendency on good support. Giltedged securities lacked support with practically nothing doing.

COTTON

LATEST NEW YORK COTTON PRICES

(OCTOBER 1935)

New York, June 27.

Previous closing	11.29
To-day's opening	11.29
Difference	unchanged
To-day's closing	11.35
Difference	+ 06

LIVERPOOL COTTON

OCTOBER 1935.

Liverpool, June 27.

Previous closing	6.02
To-day's opening	6.04
Difference	+.02
To-day's closing	6.08
Difference	+ 06

BROACH* EXPECTATION

New April/May	Rs. 212

NEW YORK COTTON MARKET

New York, June 27.

Cotton exhibited distinctly brighter sentiment and prices worked considerably higher to-day on active covering by shorts and trade buying influenced by better situation in the textile industry while downward revision of acreage ideas lent further support to the market which despite the continuance of favourable weather conditions maintained a fairly steady tone.

Business in October was done at opening at 11.29 i.e. unchanged from previous closing. Prices advanced on higher Liverpool cables and trade buying coupled with considerable short covering which pushed up October to 11.38 but at the higher level the demand slowed down and prices reacted partially on July liquidation and commission house selling with October coming down to 11.34 with a somewhat uncertain tendency.

The New York cotton market finally closed at 11.35 with a rise of 6 points.

NEW YORK COTTON

New York, June 27.

The following were the opening ranges:—

July (11.32/11.51) 11.60/11.60
October (11.22/11.22) 11.29/11.29
December (11.25/11.21) 11.30/11.29

LIVERPOOL COTTON

Liverpool, June 27.

The following were the rates at 12-15 p.m

American July (6.28) 6.35
American October (5.99) 6.05
Egyptian July (7.76) 7.82
Egyptian October (7.85) 7.83

BOMBAY COTTON

Bombay, June 27.

Broach J/A was quoted at between Rs. 227 and Rs 227-12 and Broach New A/M at between Rs. 211-12 and 212-8 at night. The rates at 10-15 p.m were Rs. 227 and Rs. 211-12 respectively for Broach J/A and New April/May with New York futures about 6 points up.

RISE IN CHICAGO WHEAT

Copper Situation

Messrs M and B Stern state:—

American cables state that terrific winds and rains have caused a pessimistic crop report resulting in a rise of 1 1/2 cents per bushel. The consumers so far seemed satisfied with the estimated carry over of 140 million bushels at the end of July and prospects of 200 million bushels Spring crop but should the latter be sharply reduced and Argentine stocks are withheld for higher prices in consequence of unrelieved drought, a reflection of this strength should be seen in the Liverpool market.

Copper: Reuters' cable states:

"International potentialities are seen in the report of the dissolution of the United States Copper Association, considering that the Association is to be superseded by another organisation thoroughly representative of the entire copper industry. Meanwhile, the Association has severely reduced its activities with the result that the market is now completely open for the first time since Autumn of last year."

Prior to the restriction agreement, the prices in London market ranged between £26-10-0 to £30-0-0 during the last four years.

EXCHANGES

LONDON-NEW YORK CROSS RATE

Latest Quotations

T. T. NEW YORK ON LONDON

New York, June 27.

Previous closing	4.94 1/4
To-day's opening	4.94 1/4
To-day's closing	4.94 1/2

T. T. LONDON ON NEW YORK

London, June 27.

Previous closing	4.93 15/16
To-day's opening	4.94 1/16
To-day's closing	4.94 5/16
Difference	+.00 3/8

FRANC RATE

London, June 27.

Previous closing	74 50
To-day's opening	74.51
To-day's closing	74.54
Difference	+ .04

LONDON EXCHANGES

London, June 27.

London exchanges opened with the sterling dollar at 4.94 1/16 and then improved slightly to 4.94 1/8 with movements rather narrow thereafter.

The sterling dollar crossrate closed at 4.94 5/16.

Franc opened at 74.51 and thereafter advanced to 74.54 with subsequent fluctuations small.

The sterling franc crossrate closed at 74.54.

LONDON SILVER

London, June 27.

The market was steady.

	Last price	To-day's price
Forward	31d.	31 1/16d.
Spot	31 1/4d.	31 5/16d.

LONDON GOLD

London, June 27.

Gold per ounce £7-1-2) £7-1-3 1/2

DISCOUNTS

London, June 27.

3 months (3/4 to 13/16 per cent) 3/4 to 13/16 per cent.
4 months (3/4 to 13/16 per cent) 3/4 to 13/16 per cent.
6 months (3/4 to 13/16 per cent) 3/4 to 13/16 per cent

CROSS RATES

London, June 27.
3-30 p.m.

London on Bombay	(1.6 1/8) 1.6 1/8
Paris on Bombay	(5.62 1/2) 5.62 1/2
New York on Bombay	(37.43) 37.37
Berlin on Bombay	(0.93) 0.93
London on Milan	(59.62) 59.62
London on Shanghai	(1-7 3/8) 1-7 3/8
London on Kobe	(1-2 1/8) 1-2 1/8

BOMBAY BULLION

Bombay, June 27.

Silver opened steady at Rs. 74/4, 74/11 and 75/3. The market showed somewhat weakening tendency in the absence of any stimulating advices from abroad with the result that prices declined steadily on liquidation and general selling while further easiness after fixing in London caused considerable nervousness resulting in further declines. Prices closed quiet at Rs. 73/5, 73/13 and 74/5. Gold opened steady at Rs. 34/15, 34/15/9 and 35/1/3. Early the market was quiet and featureless with no new developments abroad but later some improvement followed steadiness of franc. Prices closed steady at Rs. 34/15/9, 35/0/6 and 35/2.

COMMODITIES

LIVERPOOL WHEAT

Liverpool, June 27.

Liverpool wheat opened steady with July at 63 1/2 and October 64 1/4. The market showed slight improved feeling on some speculative purchases influenced by encouraging advices from abroad.

CHICAGO WHEAT

Chicago, June 27.

Chicago wheat opened steady with July at 0.80. Prices showed an easier tendency on reactionary selling and commission house liquidation on improving weather conditions.

LONDON MARKETS

London, June 27.

The rates at 3-30 p.m. were as follows.

METALS.

Tin (£229 3/4 buyers £229 7/8 sellers. Steady.) £229 7/8 buyers £230 sellers. Steady.

Linseed Calcutta June-July (£13 11/16 buyers no sellers. Easy.) £13 11/16 buyers no sellers. Steady.

Electrolytic Copper (£32 1/2 to £33 1/4) £32 to £33

Glasgow (£70) £70

TEA.

Indian Pekoe	(0-9 3/4) 0-9 3/4
Indian Pekoe higher	(1-2 1/2) 2-4
Ceylon Pekoe	(0-9 3/4) 0-9 3/4
Ceylon Pekoe higher	(1-5) 1-5

JUTE

July-August New Crop (£19 15/16 paid) £19 3/4 paid
Dunlop August (£24 1/2) £24
Lightning August (£22 3/4) £22 1/2

RUBBER.

Spot (5 15/16) 5 15/16 paid and buyers
Forward (6 3/16) 6 1/8 paid and buyers.

LINSEED.

Linseed Bombay June-July (£11 5/8 sellers) £11 5/8 sellers.
Linseed Calcutta June-July (£11 1/8) £11 1/8 sellers.
Linseed La Plata June-July (£9 3/16 sellers) £9 3/16 sellers.
Groundnut Coromanda! July (£13 13/16 paid and sellers) £13 13/16 sellers

BROWN BOLD LINSEED

September Delivery.
(Through Bombay Grains and Seeds' Association).

Bombay, June 27.

	Rs. a. p
Rates at 9-0 a.m.	6 10 3
Rates at 12-0 noon	6 10 0
Rates at 3-30 p.m.	6 9 6
Rates at 5-30 p.m.	6 9 9
Rates at 6-30 p.m.	6 10 0
Rates at 8-30 p.m.	6 10 3
Rates at 10-30 p.m.	6 10 0

WHEAT AND LINSEED

Closing Quotations

Bombay, June 27.

	Rs. a. p.
Wheat September	4 3 6
Linseed September	6 10 9

The tone was quiet.

RESERVE BANK OF INDIA

An account pursuant to the Reserve Bank of India Act, 1934, for the week ending on the 21st day of June 1935.

ISSUE DEPARTMENT

Liabilities.

Notes held in the Banking Department	23,21,92,000
Notes in circulation	164,19,91,000
Total Notes issued	187,41,83,000
Total Liabilities	187,41,83,000

Assets.

A. Gold Coin and Bullion:—	
(a) Held in India	41,55,34,000
(b) Held outside India	2,86,98,000
Sterling Securities	53,19,27,000
Total of A	97,61,59,000
B. Rupee Coin	51,31,32,000
Govt. of India Rupee Securities	38,48,92,000
Internal Bills of Exchange and other commercial paper	Nil
Total Assets	187,41,83,000

Ratio of Total of A to Liabilities: 52.085 per cent.

Statement of the affairs of the Reserve Bank of India, Banking Department as on the 21st June 1935

Liabilities

Capital paid up	5,00,00,000
Reserve Fund	5,00,00,000
Deposits:—	
(a) Government	21,25,20,000
(b) Banks	16,37,33,000
(c) Others	Nil.
Bills Payable	1,86,000
Other Liabilities	47,75,000
Rs.	48,12,66,000

Assets.

Notes	23,21,92,000
Rupee Coin	5,79,000
Subsidiary Coin	1,80,000
Bills Discounted:—	
(a) Internal	Nil
(b) External	Nil
(c) Government of India Treasury Bills	Nil
Balances held abroad*	17,84,36,000
Loans and Advances to the Government	Nil
Other Loans and Advances	Nil
Investments	6,04,09,000
Other Assets	94,08,000
Rupees	48,12,66,000

*Includes Cash and Short Term Securities.

Renewed Investment Demand In Gilt-Edged Securities

RAYON SHARES HELPED BY RECORD MONTHLY RAYON OUTPUT

Partial Recovery In Copper After Early Weakness

(SPECIAL CABLE.)

LONDON, June 27.

On the Stock Exchange giltedged securities benefited from renewed investment demand and rayon shares were helped by record monthly rayon output. Most recent leading industrials met profit-taking and prices generally were easier.

Copper weakened further owing to poor American advices but later staged a partial recovery.

Cotton advanced in late trading reflecting improvement in New York. Wall Street opened steady but then declined.

INDIAN STERLING LOAN

London, June 27.

The 3 1/2 per cent Indian Sterling Loan closed at £97 3/4.

PREVIOUS CLOSING RATES.

Wednesday, June 19 £97 1/2
Thursday, June 20 £97 1/2
Friday, June 21 £97 1/2
Monday, June 24 £97 1/2
Tuesday June 25 97 1/2
Wednesday, June 26, £97 1/2

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE

London, June 27.
3-30 p.m.

Business improved on increased buying interest after early quiet tone and irregular price movements. Giltedgeds and Industrials in general were rather undecided. Internationals and oil shares were dull.

BRITISH FUNDS

3 1/2 per cent Consols (£84 3/4) £85 1/4
3 1/2 per cent Government Loan (£107 3/4) £108
4 1/2 per cent Conversion Loan (£111 7/8) £111 7/8
4 per cent Funding Loan (£117 7/8) £117 7/8
3 1/2 per cent War Loan (£106) £106 1/4
4 per cent Victory Bonds (£116 1/4) £116-1/4

INDUSTRIALS.

British Homestores 7 per cent Preference cumulative (29-1 1/2) 29-1 1/2
Marks and Spencer Splits share (4 3/8) 4 3/8
Hydro Electric (dol 3 1/2) dol 3 1/2
Musical Industries (24-10 1/2) 24-4 1/2
Princhin Johnson (43-9) 43-9
Imperial Chemical (35-6) 35-6
Imperial Chemical Ord (8-9) 8-6
Woolsworth New Ford (112-7 1/2) 112-7 1/2
Realisation 1930 (£82 1/2) £82 1/2
Dunlop Rubber (43-1 1/2) 44-1 1/2
University Ordinary (29-9) 29-9
Ford Motors (34-6) 34-6
Cables and Wireless (£9 3/4) £9 3/4
British American Tobacco (122-6) 122-6
Camera A (£8 3/8) £8 3/8
Imperial Tobacco Ordinary (139-4 1/2) 140-0
P and O S N Company Defd (17-9) 17-9
Distillers (95-9) 94-7 1/2
Bred and Dyers (8-10 1/2) 8-10 1/2
British Celanese (16-3) 16-7 1/2
J and P Coates Ordinary (62-0) 62-0
Courtaulds Ordinary (59-3) 60-3
Fine Cotton Spinners (6-9) 6-9
Westerns Limited Ordinary (13-1 1/2 13-4 1/2
Inter Nickels (£28 1/8) £27 7/8
Bengal Iron and Steel (5-7 1/2) 5-7 1/2
Tata Iron and Steel (£107) £107

JUTE SHARES FAIRLY STEADY

Coals Steady & Teas Dull

CALCUTTA, June 27.

Jutes ruled fairly steady to-day throughout the session and fair business resulted. Coals were kept steady. Teas were dull. Miscellaneous disclosed no special feature. Government Securities were steady. Following were the closing quotations.

Government Securities:—3 per cent Paper 96/2 small odd lot; 3 1/2 per cent Paper 94/10; 4 per cent Loan 1943 106/9; 4 per cent Loan 1960/70 108/8; 5 per cent Loan 1939/44 108/7.

Banks:—Imperial Conty 392; Reserve Bank 129/8.

Railways:—Dehrirohtas Light 12/8; Mymensingh Bhairab Bazar Guaranteed 90 small odd lots.

Coals:—Burrakur 12/12; New Manbhoom 65; Searsole 1/10; West Jamuria 13/4.

Jutes:—Adamjee 17/10; Adamjee Pref 129/4; Agarpara 26/10; Bally 219 small lot; Barnagore 162 ex div; Birla 16/4 small lot; Champdany 185 small lot; Clive 6 per cent pref 122; Gourepore 719 small lot; Howrah 56/11; India 383; Kamarhatty 582; Kankinarrah 501 small lot; Kinnison 673/8 small lot; Lawrence ordy 512 small lot; National 24/3; Northbrook pref 140; Nuddea 61 small lot; Orient 204/8; Presidency 5/8 small lot; Reliance 74 small lot; Union 502 small lot; Union Pref 144.

Teas:—Central Cachare 84 small lot; Dhunseri pref 1/12 small odd lot; Kingsleygolaghat Assam pref 106.

Miscellaneous:—Kangravalley SL rate 302; Bengal Telephone pref 15; Ratna Elec. 15/12; Bengal Iron 3/10. Burn and Co. 6 per cent pref 114/8; Kumardhubi Eng. ordy 2/8; Great Eastern Hotel 75; Indian Wood Products 17; Midnapore Zemindary 65; India General Navigation ordy 102/8; Serampur Sugar 10/4; Cawnpore ordy 35/15; Punjab Sugar Mills ordy 353/8; Rampur 37; Debentures 6 per cent 1926/42 Dhunseri Tea 56 small lot.—A. P.

INDIAN LOANS

London, June 27.
8-30 p.m

3 per cent Indian Stock (£85) £85
3 1/2 per cent Indian (£97 1/2) £97 1/2
4 1/2 per cent Indian Stock 1950-55 (£112 1/2) £112 1/2
4 1/2 per cent 1958-63 (£116 1/2) £116 1/2
4 per cent Indian 1948-53 (£108 1/2) £108 1/2
5 per cent Indian 1943-47 (£115) £115
3 1/2 per cent New Indian 1954-58 (£165 1/2) £165 1/2

AUSTRALIAN LOANS.

5 per cent Australian Loan (£109 1/2) £109 1/2

TEA SHARES.

Assam Company (18-9) 18-9
Donaro Tea (38-1 1/2) 38-1 1/2
Empire of India and Ceylon (30-0) 30-0

JUTE SHARES.

Bangalore (£14) £13

RUBBER SHARES.

Anglo Dutch Rubber (23-7 1/2) 23-3
Gula Kelampong (24-4 1/2) 24-4 1/2
Rubber Plant Inv Trust (32-10 1/2) 32-3

MINING SHARES.

Nandydrug (58-1 1/2) 57-6
Burma Corporation (9-9) 9-9
Rio Tintos (£16) £15 3/4
East Rand Proprietory (51-6) 51-6
Rand Mines (138-9) 138-9

MINE SHARES.

Crown Mines (270-0) 270-0
Goddar New (212-6) 212-6
Moddar New (76-3) 76-3
Sub Nigel (265-0) 265-0
Spring Mines Split Shares (42-6) 42-6
Union Corporation (166-0) 168-9

OIL SHARES.

Venezuela Persian (46-3) 46-3
Anglo Dutch (63-1 1/2) 61-10 1/2
Burma Oil (79-4 1/2) 79-4 1/2
Mexican Eagle (5-6) 5-6
Shell Transport (71-10 1/2) 71-10 1/2
Royal Dutch (25 1/4) 25 1/2

HOME RAIL SHARES.

Great Western (£50) £50
L M Ford (£20 1/2) £20
L N E R Defd (£6 3/8) £6 3/8
Southern Dutch (£23) £23
London Paris 5 per cent (£134 1/2) £134 1/2
London Board G Stock (£99 1/4) £99 1/4

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE

New York, June 27.

The following were the opening rates

General Motor (dol 33 1/4) dol 33 3/4
Anaconda Copper Mining (dol 14 5/8) dol 14 1/8
U S Steel Common (dol 33 1/2) dol 33 3/8
U S Steel Preference (dol 88) unquoted.

AMERICAN COTTON FIGURES.

	1934-35	1933-34
F.P. Bales.		
Receipts to date 26-6-35	4339000	7506000
Receipts Yesterday 26-6-35	1000	"000
Exports to date 26-6-35	4723000	7249000
Stock at Ports 21-6-35	1339000	2646000
Stock Interior Towns 21-6-35	219000	1249000
Stock Liverpool 21-6-35	689000	980000
Visible Supply 21-6-35	3346000	5904000
Quantity in sight 21-6-35	7948000	11815000
Quantity out of sight 21-6-35	3429000	12564000

FACILITIES FOR QUETTA REFUGEES IN BOMBAY

If Free Passes Are Not Supplied By Govt. Mayor's Committee Will Make Arrangements

The following statement has been issued by the Mayor of Bombay:

With reference to the Quetta Earthquake refugees that have come to Bombay, as there seems to be some misunderstanding in the public mind, it is deemed necessary to issue a brief statement to acquaint the public with the real state of affairs.

Since the 12th of this month, batches of refugees, mostly Mahomedan tribesmen, have arrived into the City. The intimation of their arrival was conveyed to the Mayor as Chairman of the Mayor's Quetta Earthquake Relief Committee either by the Railway authorities or by the Managers of Musafarkhanas where they had taken temporary shelter. The Mayor with the Assistant Municipal Secretary immediately visited the places and made arrangements for their boarding and lodging. There were at one time nearly 60 such refugees lodged in the Haji Ismail Haji Habib Musafarkhana at Pacmodia Street Musafarkhana, for whom arrangements were made both for boarding and lodging, and as they were without any clothes or bedding, they were also supplied with some new clothes and bed-sheets, blankets, etc. In addition, small cash was given to them for their personal needs. There were 3 women refugees who were given some saris and women's clothings.

FOR REFUGEES' RETURNS.

About a week ago, about 24 of the refugees expressed a desire to go back to their villages in Baluchistan, which were outside the quake area or to some other places in Upper India, where they expected to meet their friends or relations. Immediately a communication was addressed to the Commissioner of Police and also to Government enquiring whether any arrangements could be made by them for supplying free railway warrants for the return journey of the refugees as they were given such free passes on their way to Bombay. The Commissioner of Police after communication with Government informed the Mayor that free warrants could not be supplied as he had no instructions on the subject. The Mayor waited for a day or two to ascertain whether Government were making any arrangements for the return journey of refugees in the hope that the amount thus saved from the railway fares could be given to the refugees as further relief.

PAYING THEIR RAILWAY FARES

Besides, as they were to be sent to various places it was necessary to ascertain what arrangements would be made for their shelter there, lest they should find themselves stranded in strange places. There was thus no undue delay in this matter. 24 refugees including 4 women were sent by yesterday night's train to various places the Committee paying for their railway fare. In addition to the railway fare certain amounts were given to them for their immediate needs. For the rest of the refugees arrangements for their boarding and lodging are made in the Mohamed Haji Sabu Siddik Musafarkhana near Crawford Market. Their needs are supplied as far as possible under the present circumstances. If any of them express a desire to proceed to any places arrangements will be immediately made for their departure and if their passes are not supplied by Government the Committee will arrange to pay their fares and also pay them some amount in cash.

In addition to this, several refugees passed through the City "en route" to the South and as soon as information was conveyed to the Mayor, he personally saw them at the Railway station and paid for their railway fare for further journey, some to Bangalore, some to Madras and others to Secunderabad and also paid some cash to them before their departure.

FOR CRISTIAN FAMILIES.

The Committee has also arranged to pay a certain amount to some Christian families who have arrived in Bombay and taken shelter with some of their relations.

Thus all that is possible under the circumstances is being done for the unfortunate refugees.

Members of the public who desire to contribute any amount or forward any articles including clothing for the relief of these refugees in the City are requested to do so, and these donations and articles will be gratefully accepted and distributed among the refugees.

IN AID OF 'QUAKE VICTIMS

Plans For Variety Concert At Opera House

"An urgent meeting of the general body of the Bombay Muslim Circle was held at Chawpaty Band Stand at Mr. Rahim Karim's Bungalow on the 24th inst. to organise a variety concert at Royal Opera House on the 4th July and appoint sub-committees and to consider ways and means of making the concert a success for the relief of the Quetta Earthquake stricken people.

Mr. Haji Osman Millwala took the Chair Various sub-committees were formed.

The following box-offices were fixed up apply for reservation:—

(1) Haji Osman Millwala, (Phone No. 40046) Babula Talao,
(2) Rajim Karim Mistry (Phone No. 41236), Bhat Bldg., Chawpaty,
(3) Haji Ahmed Jumma Motiwala (Phone No. 27812), Zaveri Bazar,
(4) Ibrahim Jefferbhoy, (Phone No. 23410) Chakla Street,
(5) Bombay Samachar Office (Phone No. 22037,
(6) Haji Moosa Haji Aboobaker, (Phone No 25150).

The following talented artistes have offered to give free performances.

Miss Ausurie, Miss Kay Tudor Williams, Miss Anjini Kumari Miss Firdausi from Jaipur, Miss Vatsalabai Kumthekar, Jamnaprasad and Party, Master Sharad Maheshwari and Chunilal Patel.

Bombay Muslims Mourn Lord Headley's Death

"A special meeting of the members of the Bombay Muslim Circle was called on the 25th inst. in Circle's premises at 10 p.m., when Mr. Haji Osman Millwala was in the Chair.

A special resolution was brought by Mr. Rahim Karim Mistry to record the irreparable loss to Islam by the death of Lord Headley, President of the British Muslim Society, whose death was announced on Sunday last and was further resolved, authorising the President to send the following condolatory telegram to the Secretary, British Muslim Society, London.

"Bombay Muslim Circle deeply regrets irreparable loss to Islam by the sad demise of Lord Headley. Please convey heart-felt condolence to the Lord's family."

Madras Town And Port Declared Cholera Areas

A further notification of the Government of Madras says that for the municipality at the by-election caused by the death of Mr. Hirendranath Vasu, the town and port of Madras are once again infected with cholera and Mr. Harilal Kania was nominated by the local Congress Committee.

MASS MEETINGS OF TEXTILE WORKERS

Leaders Exhort Workers To Stand By Union

Under the auspices of the Bombay Girni Kamgar Union two mass meetings of workers were organised. One meeting was held at Nagu Sayaji Wadi under the presidentship of Mr. Karnil Another was held at Sewri where Mr. Bhogle presided. Speeches were made by Messrs. Nimbkar, Bhise, Narayan Kamathi and others. The speakers referred to the activities of the Union and exhorted the workers to stand by it in future.

Mr. Nimbkar in his speech explained the T.U.C. resolution about the Union and asked the workers to join the Union in order that they might elect their own representatives in the coming election. Referring to the split in the Union after the last strike he pointed out that the split was a principle. He condemned the policy of alliance with Mr. Gilligan and exhort the workers to throw out those lead who have betrayed their struggle and to stand by those who were ceaselessly fighting in the interests of the workers.

The meeting terminated with working class slogans.

INDIA-ENGLAND MOTORING

Pina Barrister Breaks Own Record

(From Our Correspondent.)

POONA, June 28.

Barrister Khasgiwala, who motored to London from Poona to break the India-London motoring record, has now returned to India, covering the distance between London and Poona in 24 days, which is a fresh record for the one he created on reaching London from India.

Mr. Khasgiwale arrives here to-morrow and he will be honoured by several local organisations.

WALK-OVER FOR CONGRESSMAN

(From Our Correspondent.)

GHATKOPAR, June 27.

Mr. Harilal Kania, a prominent Congress worker, has been returned unopposed to the Ghatkopar-Mulund Taluka Local Board on May 28 last. The seats were again infected with cholera and Mr. Harilal Kania was nominated by the local Congress Committee.

Bears Game

EPARING

Support

...ned steady to-...ut prices gradually declin-...sure.

...perating for a ...m with a view to create a ...m. It seems ...the operators are planning ...The present de... is more or less a prepara... drive. The m... is demoralised and persis... ...on are depress... prices. Bear operators are ...force liquidati... bring the price level low ...in a bull cam... and induce outsiders to ...prices. It rem... to be seen how far the pre... outside operat... have had enough experience ...professional oper...

...any support when both sets of operators ..., naturally there be no sustained improve... ...assed yesterday, mainly due to short cov... ...a view to starting at higher levels. Under ...dvisable to await further declines.

...ned at Rs. 652 declined to Rs. 625 on con... ...lex met increas... selling and the undertone ...ned at Rs. 649 after improving to Rs. ...her speculatives... ters, Electric, Cements ...easy.

...he market is dull and the general outlook ...culative operati... of professional operators, ...Under the circ...stances the market looks ...some time but I think it advisable to buy ...not far from the bottom and we see little ...de as factors ...ging the enthusiasm are ...level is now ...ming attractive for inves...

Join In Shares

OR A RISE

...s On Prices

BOMBAY, June 27

...ns with a view to create a ... the operators are planning ... is more or less a prepara... ...is demoralised and persis... ...prices. Bear operators are ...force liquidation and bring the price level low ...in a bull campaign and induce outsiders to ...prices. It remains to be seen how far the pre... outside operators have had enough experience ...professional opera...

...any support when both sets of operators ..., naturally there can be no sustained improve... ...passed yesterday, mainly due to short cov... ...a view to starting at higher levels. Under ...dvisable to await further declines.

...ned at Rs. 652 declined to Rs. 625 on con... ...lex met increased selling and the undertone ...ned at Rs. 649 after improving to Rs. ...her speculatives, Electric, Cements ...easy.

...he market is dull and the general outlook ...culative operations of professional operators, ...Under the circumstances the market looks ...some time but I think it advisable to buy ...not far from the bottom and we see little ...de as factors ...ging the enthusiasm are ...level is now ...ming attractive for inves...

GOLD & SILVER

Bombay, June 27

The ...l silver market was steady to-day. ...here was a marked absence of ...ay...ling and prices after open... at ...74/8 advanced to Rs. 74/12. There ... some realising at this level which ...ked improvement and prices declined ... Rs. 74/9. The gold market was ...quiet but steady. Shanghai T T ...ommon was quoted at 1-7 3/8.

	Rs.	a.	p.
Ready ...er	74	1	0
Ashad ...very	74	5	0
Shravan...elivery	74	14	0
Ready	35	14	6
Ashad ...very	35	15	6
Shravan...elivery	35	1	3

MONTREAL SILVER FUTURES

Montreal, June 26

July 60 plus 10
Septem... 70.10 plus 10
Decem... 71.30—

...ONDON SILVER.

London, June 26

Marke... steady.
Spot 31...
Forward 31 1/4

...LONDON GOLD,

London, June 26

Gold ... Fine per oz. £7-1-2

...ONDON MARKET.

...tandard Copper Cash (buyers) £29-5
...tandard Copper Cash (sellers) ...5-3.
...tandard Copper 3 months £29-10-0.
...lectrolytic copper £33-5.

...BOMBAY MARKET.

...ellow Metal Sheets Rs. 30.
...opper Sheets Rs. 34-8-0.
...opper ...sheets Rs. 35-8-0.
...ine:—Irregular.

...ARGENTINE LINSEED

Buenos Aires, June 26

...y 11.32—04
...gust 12.00—
...ember 12.09 plus 01

...CAGO WHEAT

Chicago, June 26

...8 plus 1 1/2c
...81 plus 1 3/8c
...83 1/4 plus 1 3/8c

...RPOOL WHEAT

Liverpool, June 26

...4—1/8d
...7/8—
...63 5/8 plus 1/8d
...7/8—1/4d.

...irajgunge	93	0
...Valley	778	12
MININGS		
...pur	29	8
...el Dfd.	625	0
...el Ord.	145	4
...SCELLANEOUS.		
	185	0
...Sugar	318	12
... Steam	298	2
... Burma	341	4
... Burma Conty	113	12
... Petrol	3-2-6	
... Telephone	110	8
... Bleaching	121	4
...adio Defd.	512	8
...adio Ordy.	502	8
...Canning	600	0
	11	8
... Construction	20	12
	18	0
...FERENCE.		
...a Valley	1255	0
...y Steam	386	4
...ay Trams	31	4
...al India	507	8
... 1st	135	0
... 2nd	142	12
...njab Cement	14	4
...Hydro	141	4
... Power	1332	8
...Steel 1st	176	4
...a Steel 2nd	174	4
...a Mill	13	0
	620	2

NEW YORK COTTON

Bombay, June 27.

On Wednesday the New York cotton futures market declined during the early part of the day on favourable weather but rallied later on trade buying and covering by shorts. The weekly weather report was slightly unfavourable. Terrific winds and rains and pessimistic reports of crop damage from the wheat belt were the motive factors for a bright upturn on the Chicago market. This advance was reflected on the cotton market which displayed a somewhat cheerful attitude with July notices aggregating to only 200 Bales. There was increase in curtailment of production in U.S. Mills and the general sentiment is against any improvement in cotton prices.

NEW YORK MARKET

The New York cotton futures market opened at a decline of 3 points with October 11.19 and a further loss of 2 points marked the lowest level for the day. Later on there was increased short covering influenced by unfavourable weather reports and prices advanced 14 points from the lowest level and October was quoted 11.31, the highest level for the day. The market closed at a net rise of 9 to 3 points. Spot cotton prices advanced 5 points at 11.95c per lb.

NEW ORLEANS MARKET

The New Orleans cotton futures market was fairly steady and closed at a rise of 6 to 2 points. Spot cotton prices were raised by 5 points at 11.95c. per lb.

PRIVATE CABLES—

New York October highest 11.31 plus 09 (2-41 p.m.)
Lowest 11.17 —05 (10-3 a.m.)
Liverpool October highest 6.03 plus 01 (3-45 p.m.)
Lowest 5.99—03 (10-15 a.m.)

Messrs. Chunilal Mehta and Co. have received to-day the following cable information from their foreign friends:

Liverpool: Market has an easier undertone. Decline owing to good weather reports. The belief that prices are too high is gaining ground. Our opinion is that the chances are in favour of market declining.

New York: Local covering and spot house demand October caused firm tone.

New York: Weather more favourable. Crop is improving rapidly.

New York: The United States Government weekly weather report was favourable. Cotton mills have increased curtailment. Small demand was offset by the scarcity of contracts. Think that the market is in an unsound condition. Would favour sales on all rallies.

New York: No pressure to sell. Demand was chiefly from short interests. Forecast of unsettled weather in the Western Belt.

Messrs. M and B Stern have received the following cable from Liverpool: "Further mill curtailment likely America; weather favourable, warm. Expect a gradual decline."

Messrs. Drennan and Co. have received the following cable:—

Copper: New York December 6.55.
Rubber: No. 1 New York September 12.36

Messrs. A J Buston and Co., Hemelryk Dept. Liverpool cable:—

New York cables copper conference unsuccessful agreements discontinued interior American market now unrestricted.

Messrs. Patel Bros. have received the following cable from Liverpool:—

No pressure despite weekly weather favourable except too wet North-West and need of rain in the East.

Messrs. Brusel and Co., have received the following cable from Messrs. Reynolds and Gibson, Liverpool:—

Cotton:—Eliminating possibility of bad weather, we remain moderately bearish particularly in the long run.

Copper:—America cables internal arrangements failed, Market now free, should not affect International Agreement, confirm buy down. 228-12-6.

Rubber:—Marking time. 6 3/16 1/4 A/June 6 1/2 9/16.

Wheat:—Continues weather market October December 5/2 7/8.

NEW YORK COTTON.

New York, June 26.

July 1935 ..	..	..	11.61+09
October 1935	..	..	11.29+07
December 1935	..	..	11.30+06
January 1936	..	..	11.30+04
March 1936	..	..	11.33+04
May 1936	..	..	11.38+03
Middling Spot	..	..	11.95+05

NEW ORLEANS COTTON.

New York, June 26.

July 1935 ..	..	..	11.55+06
October 1935	..	..	11.23+04
Dec. 1935 ..	..	..	11.23+03
Middling Spot	..	..	11.95+05

NEW YORK.

New York, June 26.

New York, 10-55 a.m.—			
July 1935	..	..	11.55
October 1935	..	..	11.24
December 1935	..	..	11.35
New York, Noon Call—			
July 1935	..	..	11.54
October 1935	..	..	11.22
December 1935	..	..	11.33

NEW YORK COTTON DAILY STATISTICS.

New York, June 26.

	Bales
Day's Receipts at all U. S. Ports	1,000
Day's Exports to Great Britain	2,000
Day's Exports to Continent	2,000

LIVERPOOL COTTON

Bombay, June 27.

The Liverpool cotton futures market opened at a decline of 2 points on Wednesday with October 6.00. There was some hedge-selling against outside growths which met with trade calling. Later on there was short covering and July trade calling with scarcity of contracts. Prices fluctuated within a range of 4 points and finally closed at a rise of one point to unchanged. Middling American spot cotton prices closed unchanged at 6.73d. per lb.

INDIAN COTTON

East Indian cotton futures market was steady and closed at a rise of 2 points. At the close July was quoted 5.84, October 5.83 and January 5.59.

EGYPTIAN COTTON

There was scattered buying and selling in this section. Sakels futures ruled steady and closed at a rise of 2 points with Spot cotton 5 points down at 7.96. Uppers futures declined one to two points but Spot cotton prices advanced 2 points at 7.31d.

ALEXANDRIA MARKET

The Alexandria cotton futures market was quiet but steady with a limited turnover. Sakels futures closed unchanged to 3 points down while Ashmouni futures closed 2 points down to 5 points up.

LIVERPOOL COTTON.

Liverpool, June 26

	10-12 a. m. Quotations	To-day's Closing
June 1935		6.42+01
July 1935	6.28	6.32+01
August 1935 ..		6.20+01
September 1935 ..		6.11+01
October 1935 ..	6.00	6.02
November 1935 ..		5.96
December 1935 ..		5.94
January 1936 ..		5.93
February 1936 ..		5.92
March 1936 ..		5.92
April 1936 ..		5.91
May 1936		5.90
June 1936		5.89
Middling Spot ..		6.73

EGYPTIAN COTTON

Liverpool, June 26

F. G. F. SAKELLARIDIS:—

July 1935	..	..	7.79
October 1935..	..	..	7.60
November 1935	..	..	7.81
January 1936	..	..	7.81
March 1936	..	..	7.81
May 1935	..	..	7.82
F. G. F. Spot ..	..	..	7.93

INDIAN COTTON.

Liverpool, June 26

BROACH.—			
Fully Good (Good Staple)	..	..	5.86
Fine (Good Staple) ..	..	..	5.91
Superfine (Good Staple)	..	..	5.93
OOMRA.—			
Fine (No. 1 Staple) ..	..	..	5.76
Superfine (No. 1 Staple)	..	..	5.91
Choice (No. 1 Staple)	..	..	6.03
BENGAL.—			
Good	..	..	3.86
Fully Good ..	..	..	3.98
Fine	..	..	4.06
SCINDE.—			
Fully Good	..	..	3.91
Fine	..	..	4.08
Superfine ..	..	..	4.15

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE

London, June 26

	£
Rupee Paper 3 1/2 per cent ..	70
Indian Stock 3 per cent 1948 or later ..	85-1/4
Indian Stock 3 1/2 per cent 1931 or later	97-1/2
Indian Stock 4 1/2 per cent 1950/55	112-1/2
Consols 2 1/2 per cent ..	87-7/8
Conversion Loan, 3 1/2 per cent, 1961	107-3/4
War Loan, 3 1/2 per cent, 1952	106
Funding Loan, 4 per cent 1960/90	117-7/8
Victory Bonds 4 per cent ..	116-1/2
Chartered Bank of I. A. and China	14-5/8
Hongkong and Shanghai Bank (London Reg.)	122-1/2
National Bank of India ..	43-1/2
P. & O. Banking Corporation	10

LONDON RUBBER.

London, June 26.

Smoked sheet standard ribbed per lb., sellers 5-1/16.

LONDON DISCOUNT RATES

London, June 26

Bank Bills 3 months market rate 0-13/16 per cent to 0-12/16 per cent
Bank Bills 6 months market rate 0-13/16 per cent to 0-13/16 per cent
Fine Trade Bills 3 months market rate 2 per cent to 2 1/2 per cent
Fine Trade Bills 6 months market rate 2 1/2 per cent to 3 per cent
Interest day to day loan 1/2 per cent to 1/2 per cent
Interest 7 days market loan 1/2 per cent to 1/2 per cent

JAVA SUGAR LONDON MARKET

London, June 26.

Java Sugar Fine White Dutch Standard No. 25—
c and f Calcutta per cwt.
June-July nominal 6/8 1/4
c and f Bombay per cwt.
June-July sellers 6/5 1/4
c and f Karachi per cwt.
June-July sellers 6/5 1/4

NEW YORK COFFEE MARKET.

BOMBAY COTTON

Bombay, June 27.

Following a rise of 9 points in New York cotton futures, the local market opened steady to-day at Rs. 212/8 for Broach A/M delivery. There was utter absence of any buying and prices declined to Rs. 211/8 on long liquidation. The undertone of the market was easy.

Liverpool market opened at a rise of 2 points but the local market ruled quiet. The market closed at 5-30 p.m. as under:—

	Rs.	a.	p.
Broach J/A	227	4	0
Broach A/M	211	8	0
Oomra July	205	4	0
Oomra D/J	189	12	0
Bengal July	141	8	0
Bengal D/J	138	0	0

READY COTTON QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, June 27.

Bengal Superfine	163
Bengal Fine	155
Bengal F.G.	147
Sindh-Punjab Fine	155
Sindh-Punjab F.G.	147
Wardha-Hingt	229
Nagpur Savner	231
Pundhurna	216/217
Yeotmal	216
Arvi	213
Ellichpur	213
Berar	208/210
Khamgaon	210/213
Mulkapur	206/208
Khandesh	204/206
Jalna/Sallu	204/206
Burwah Sanavad	206/208
Broach Fine	234/236
Punjab/American	268/273
Punjab/American mix	248/253
Cambodia	303/308
Compta Good	263/268
Kampala	353
Busoga	350
Jinja	348

INDIAN COTTON FIGURES.

Bombay, June 27.

RECEIPTS INTO BOMBAY.
Since 1st September.
In full-pressed Bales.

	Yesterday	This year.
Khandesh ...		252,737
Central India ...		106,330
Barsi and Nagar	125	107,526
Hyderabad-Gaorani ...		46,511
Berar	118	400,786
Central Provinces ...		94,715
Total Oomras	243	1,008,783
Dholera	275	187,486
N.-W. Provinces	55	33,180

WEATHER OVER COTTON BELT

East: Generally fair
Central: Generally fair with scattered showers.
West: Generally fair.

Rajputana	361	42,513
Sind-Punjab	1,686	311,673
Broach	45	131,320
Coompta & Dharwar	565	84,275
Westerns-Northerns	355	88,971
Cocanada	...	350
Tinnevelly & Cambodia	1,435	71,537
Persian	32	2,644
American	274	68,306
Egyptian and African	2,597	880,125
Comilla, Burma and other sorts	...	711
Total	6,523	2,337,158

EXPORTS FROM BOMBAY.

1st Sept. to 26th June.
In full-pressed Bales.

	Yesterday	This year.
Europe	1,418	653,401
Japan & China	2,608	1,543,779
Coast Ports ...		26,818
Up-country by Rail ...		214,855
Afloat in harbour for Europe China and Japan ...		30,309
Total	4,029	1,676,934

NEW YORK SUGAR

New York, June 26

September 2.40 plus 04
December 2.61 plus 04
March 2.18 plus 03
May 2.23 plus 02

BOMBAY SUGAR

Bombay, June 27.

Ready Javas Rs. 13-13.
S. S. Caperice Rs. 3-15-6.
S. S. Begum Rs. 3-15-6.
S. S. Gogra Rs. 4-0-6.
Shipment May Rs. 3-15-6.
Shipment June Rs. 3-15-6.
Shipment July-Sept. Rs. 4-1-3.
Shipment Oct-Dec. Rs. 4-1-9.
Kesar Rs. 14-5.
Saraya Rs. 13-13.
Harinagar Rs. 13-13.
Java spot F. 4.00.

PRODUCE RECEIPTS.

Bombay, June 27.

	Cwts.
Wheat	12,005
Linseed	3,994
Rape, Rai and Mustard seeds	167
Gingellyseed	406
Poppyseed	18
Groundnuts	5,026
Castorseed	462
Rice	12,177
Cottonseed	6,367
Mowraseed	53
Gram	2,914
Jowar	3,308
Barley	10
Bajree	725
	Tons.
Coal	3,243

COPPER AND YELLOW METAL.

Bombay, June 27.

The recent reduction in the price of Copper are due solely to domestic troubles in America. Attempts however are made to bring all the conflicting interests together and an organisation thoroughly representative of the entire Copper industry is to be set up. This will take a short time during which the prices may keep on fluctuating within a narrow margin. The outlook is not at all bad, as the Copper Restriction Scheme recently launched is working very satisfactorily. There is absolutely no truth

WALL STREET MARKET

New York, June 26

Messrs. Batlivala and Karani have issued the following report showing quotations of the New York Stock Exchange:

	Dollars.
Amer Forn Power Com	4
Amer Forn Power 7 per cent P	24
Electric Bond Common	7 1/2
Electric Bond 5 dol Pfd	52
Electric Bond 6 per cent Pfd	59
Columbia Gas	7
American Tel and Tel	124
Western Union Telg	33 1/4
Radio Corporation	6
Chesapeake and Ohio	42
New York Central	17
Baltimore and Ohio R R	11
Erie R R	8
Pennsylvania R R	28
Union Pacific R R	104
Great North Pfd	20
National Distillers	25
Hiram Walker	24
Canadian Pacific	10
Budd	5
Bethelehem Steel	26
United States Steel	33
American Smelting	41
Int Nickel of Canada	23
Anaconda Copper Mining	14 1/4
Kennecott Copper	18
Carro de Pasco Copper	54
International Harvestor	45
Ford Motors of Canada A	27
General Motor	32 1/2
Packard Motor	4
General Electric	26
St Oil of N J	47
Atlantic Refining	26
Socony	13
Plymouth Oil	9
American Radiator	14
Chase Bank	24 1/2
National City Bank	23
Sun Life of Canada	400
General Foods	37
Du Pont de Nemours	100

Total business 1 million.
Reaction due to news of tax and other bills being rushed through.
Expect irregular week-end.

INDIAN STERLING LOAN

London, June 26

3 per cent Indian Sterling Loan 85 1/4
3 1/2 per cent Indian Sterling Loan 97 1/2
3 1/2 per cent Indian Sterling Loan 1954/59 105 3/4
4 per cent Indian Sterling Loan 1945/55 108 1/4
4 1/2 per cent Indian Sterling Loan 1950/55 112 1/2
4 1/2 per cent Indian Sterling Loan 1958/68 118 1/2
5 per cent Indian Sterling Loan 1942/47 115
5 1/2 per cent Indian Sterling Loan 1938/38 104 7/8
6 per cent Indian Sterling Loan 1935/37 101 3/8
2 1/2 per cent British Consols 84 7/8
3 1/2 per cent Conversion 107 3/4
3 1/2 per cent War Loan 106

WORLD COTTON PARITIES

STRADDLE DIFFERENCES

New York Liverpool:
July 144 October 115 January 95 March 90 at Cross Rate 4.84 1/4
Bombay Liverpool:
Broach J/A 227/12 Liverpool July 6.24 Rs. 46 1/4 at Exchange 1/6
Bombay Liverpool:
Broach A/M 1936 212/8 Liverpool May 1936 5.32 Rs. 44 3/4 at Exchange 1/6
Bombay New York:
Broach J/A 227/12 New York July 11.51 Rs. 32 1/4 at Cross Rate 4.84 1/4
Bombay New York:
Broach A/M 1936 212/8 New York May 11.32 Rs. 43 at Cross Rate 4.84 1/4

NEW YORK.

Blue Eagle unquoted.
Non-Blue Eagle 4.25-5.0.

LONDON PRODUCE.

London, June 26.

Wheat: Rosario Santa Fe parcels June sellers 23/6
Wheat: Barletta Russo parcels June sellers 23/3
South Australian Wheat parcels June sellers 26/3

LONDON METALS.

London, June 26.

	£
Copper: Brazilian	42-3/4
Yellow Metal	38-1/4
Spelter: Hand Indian Brands.	14-1/8
Corrugated Sheets 24 Gauge..	12 3/4
Tin: English Ingots Liverpool	
F. O. B.	227-3/4

LONDON EXCHANGES.

London, June 26

T. T. London on—

Berlin	12.23-1/2
Amsterdam	7.23-3/4
Brussels	29.31
Madrid	35.96
Milan	50.50
Berne	15.05-1/2
Paris	74.50
Prague	117.75

T. T. London on New York
Closing rate .. 4.99-15/16

LINSEED OIL

London, June 26.

Linseed Oils Naked London per cwt. July sellers 20/4 1/2.
Linseed Oils Naked London per cwt. Sept./Dec. sellers 20/7 1/2.

SEEDS.

London, June 26.

Linseed, La Plata Hull C.I.F. 30s June sellers 29/6/0.
Linseed, Calcutta London C.I.F. and June/July sellers £11/6/0.
Linseed, Bombay London C.I.F. and June/July sellers £11/5/0.
Rapeseed, Toria Hull/Ocean C.I.F. Sep./Oct./Nov./Dec. sellers £13/0/0.
Rapeseed, Bombay Hull Ocean C.I.F. June/July sellers £13/0/0.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES

SETTLEMENT SCRIPS.

Bombay, June 27

3 1/2 per cent G P N Sett 94/8
3 1/2 per cent G P N Cash 94/8
4 per cent 1960/70 Sett 106/7
4 per cent 1960/70 Cash 106/7
5 per cent 1945/55 Sett 117/9
5 per cent 1945/55 Cash 117/9

TAX FREES

4 per cent 1958/68 Mysore 106/4
5 per cent 1955 Mysore 117/9
5 1/2 per cent 1938 Mysore 107/8
6 1/2 per cent 1935 B D L 101/6

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES (CASH).

3 per cent 1941 101/6
3 1/2 per cent 1947/50 103/7
4 per cent 1948 106/9
4 1/2 per cent 1955/60 113/8
5 per cent 1939/44 108/4
5 per cent 1940/43 109/13
3 per cent 1935 100/4
5 1/2 per cent 1938-40 108/6
6 1/2 per cent 1935 T B 100/14

CORPORATION LOANS (TAXABLE)

4 per cent B P T 1974 103/4
4 per cent M Deb 1974 102/8
5 per cent M Deb 1959 114
6 per cent M Deb 1954 136
6 per cent K P T 1956 126
6 1/2 per cent B I T 1937 105

Note:—3 1/2 per cent Government Paper opened to-day at Rs. 94/9 and improved to Rs. 94/11/6. At this level there was some liquidation and prices declined to Rs. 94/9.

MONEY MARKET

Exchange Quotations

Bombay, June 27

B C Rate T T D D 1/6 1/16
LONDON—
Banks selling T T D D 1/6 3/32 15th July
Banks selling T T 1/6 1/16 July-Dec
Banks selling T T 1/6 1/32 Jan-Mar
Banks buying T T 1/6 1/8
Banks buying D D 1/6 5/32
Banks buying 2 Mos 1/6 7/32 Mail.
Banks buying 3 mos 1/6 3/16 July
NEW YORK—
B C Rate T T 271 1/8
Banks selling T T 269 1/2
Banks buying T T 266 3/4
PARIS—
Banks selling D D 558
Banks buying D D 568
AMSTERDAM—
Banks selling D D 54 1/8
JAVA—
Banks selling D D 54 7/8
JAPAN—
Banks selling T T 78 1/4
Banks buying T T 77 5/8
HONGKONG—
Banks selling D D 153 1/8
SHANGHAI—
Banks selling D D 109
SINGAPORE—
Banks selling D D 126
BERLIN—
Banks selling D D 80 1/8
CHINESE RATE—
New York/London 4.84 3/8 26th instant.
Shanghai/London 1/7 3/8 27th instant
Japan/London 1/8 5/32 27th instant
Java/London 7.18 27th instant
London/Paris 74.50 26th instant
London/Belgium 29.22 26th instant
London/Switzerland 15.06 1/2 26th instant
London/Italy 59.59 26th instant
London/Berlin 12.23 1/2 26th instant
London/Stockholm 19.39 1/2 26th instant
London/New York 4.99 15/16 26th instant
London/Amsterdam 7.24 26th instant
Tone of Sterling Exchange:—Steady.
Gold 27-1-0 1/2 26th instant 27-1-2 26th instant
Silver London Ready 31 1/16 25th instant 31 26th instant
Silver London Forward 31 5/16 25th instant 31 1/4 26th instant
Silver New York Ready 69 3/4 25th instant 69 3/4 26th instant
London discounts 3 mos 15/16 per cent 25th instant 13/16 per cent 26th instant
London discounts 6 mos 15/16 per cent 25th instant 13/16 per cent 26th instant
Imperial Bank Rate 3 1/2 per cent.
Bank of England Rate 2 per cent.
Money:—Call 1 1/4 per cent
3 Mos 2 1/2 per cent.
6 Mos 2 1/4 per cent
Tone: Easy.

HIGH & LOW COTTON PRICES

Bombay, June 26

Broach J/A opening 227; highest 227 3/4; lowest 226 3/4; closing 226 3/4
Broach A/M 1936 opening 211 3/4; highest 212 1/2; lowest 211 1/2; closing 211 1/2
Oomra July opening 206; highest 206; lowest 205; closing 205
Oomra D/J opening 189 3/4; highest 190 1/4; lowest 189 3/4; closing 189 3/4
Bengal July opening 142 1/2; highest 143; lowest 142 1/2; closing 143 1/2
Bengal D/J opening 137 1/2; highest 138; lowest 137 1/2; closing 137 3/4
Tejimandi for Broach J/A 1935 (30-6-35) Rs. 2 1/4
Tejimandi for Broach A/May 1936 (21-3-36) Rs. 30 1/2
Tejimandi for Broach Settlement (21-7-35) Rs. 8 1/4

COTTON ARRIVALS

Receipts into Bombay on 25th June 2,789 bales
Receipts into Bombay to date since 1-9-1934, 2,338,656 bales
Receipts into Bombay same time last season 2,310,937 bales
Increase: 117,719 bales

SEEDS TRADERS' ASSOCIATION.

Bombay, June 27.

Castorseed Delivery September Opening Rs. 32/7; Highest Rs. 32/8; Closing Rs. 32/5.
Groundnut Seeds Delivery August Opening Rs. 23/3; Highest Rs. 23/5; Closing Rs. 23/0.
Cottonseed Seeds Delivery August Opening Rs. 23/8; Highest Rs. 23/11; Closing Rs. 23/8.

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JUPITER GENERAL
Insurance Co., Ltd. has its Head Office in Fort, Bombay.
J11

REGD. NO. B. 1065

The Bombay Chronicle

FOUNDED BY SIR PHIROZESHAH M. MEHTA IN 1913.

BOMBAY: FRIDAY, JUNE 28, 1935

Election Upset Raises Law Point

Standing Committee Members May Have To Seek Re-Election

Commissioner Refers Question For Opinion Of Advocate-General: Chairmanship Of Improvements Committee In Abeyance

Further intriguing questions have arisen in regard to the election of "B" ward which was recently set aside by the Chief Judge in consequence of which 14 retiring Councillors out of 16 have already occupied their seats under the Municipal Act, all except two, of the representatives of "B" Ward in the previous Corporation have now returned and taken their seats. The seats of the other two, who have resigned will be filled by the members of the Corporation next week by co-option.

But that is not the end of the trouble.

The following questions have now arisen:

(1) Whether the Mayor can continue to occupy his chair in view of the fact that he was voted by councillors who were not authorised to do so since their election is set aside.

(2) Whether members of the Standing Committee, who were elected by the new Corporation but who happen to continue in their seats by virtue of their being in office as Councillors in the old Corporation can continue sitting now or should there be a fresh election.

(3) Whether Mr. Salebhoy Barodawala is still Chairman of the Improvements Committee.

MR. BARODAWALA'S POSITION

According to the Municipal Act, a chairman of a Statutory Committee cannot be removed from his office except by his resignation or death, or by a vote of censure of his colleagues. Mr. Salebhoy C. Barodawala being the Chairman of the Improvements Committee, therefore still continues to be the Chairman of that Committee although he has ceased to be a member of the Corporation on account of the whole election of "B" ward having been set aside by the Chief Judge.

All these points are rather interesting and knotty. In regard to the Mayor's election, however, since he was elected by preponderating majority of the house, 16 votes of "B" ward could be easily eliminated from the number of votes he got and yet he should be declared elected.

In regard to Mr. Barodawala he is likely to come back to the Corporation by co-option next week and as there is no meeting of the Improvements Committee this month, the result of the election by co-option will be awaited before anything is done to assert his chairmanship of the Improvements Committee.

REFERRED TO A. G.

The question of the members of the Standing Committee, however who happen to sit at present in the committee as retiring members of the Corporation is interesting and the Municipal Commissioner, has we understand, referred the matter to the Advocate-General for his opinion. The general feeling is that if they can sit as members of the Corporation they can as well sit as members of the Standing Committee.

It is understood that the Municipal Commissioner has received the legal opinion late in the evening on Thursday and he is advised to hold elections of those councillors who are re-elected from the old Corporation and who sit in the Standing Committee and the Improvements Committee.

UNHAPPY WIVES SOLD TO BANIAS

"Modus Operandi" Of Gang Of Women Traffickers Revealed At Trial

(From Our Correspondent.)

ALLAHABAD, June 27.

A sensational case of alleged illegal trafficking in women in which a gang of 26 persons including some women, are involved, is reported to be proceeding in the court of a first class Magistrate at Muzaffarnagar. They have been prosecuted under Sec. 130 B, 366 A and 420 of the I.P.C.

The "modus operandi" of the gang which it is alleged, was working in Muzaffarnagar, Sharanpur, Meerut, Moradabad, Badun, Bareilly, Pilibhit and Bulandshahr districts, is alleged to be that the gang used to settle in villages under the protection of some influential Zamindar or other person, hunt up widows and other women dissatisfied with their husbands, specially of low caste and lure them to their fold.

These women were described as sisters or daughters of the accused who themselves pretended to belong to the Bania caste. They used to sell these women to Banias. Sometime the same woman was sold on more than one occasion.

It is also alleged that they used to carry on correspondence in a mysterious language.

NOTORIOUS DACOIT ARRESTED

Responsible For Many Crimes In Meerut And Hapur

HAPUR, June 26.

Putto Singh, a notorious dacoit, who was responsible for several cases of dacoity and other crimes in Meerut, Muzaffarnagar, and Hapur, is being prosecuted under Section 307 I. P. C. in the Court of Mr. Nurul Hasan, First Class Magistrate.

It is alleged that the police on getting the information of Putto's whereabouts, for whose arrest a reward of Rs. 500 was announced, surrounded him in a jungle near village Dalla. Putoo Singh opened fire and managed to escape and took shelter in a 'chappar' at village Bajwara.

A police constable pursued him for about 10 miles with the help of villagers and setting fire to the 'chappar' arrested him and recovered a gun from his possession. A revolver, a dagger and some cartridges were also recovered from one Moola, an accomplice of Putto who was also arrested.

Putto Singh is also being prosecuted in connection with two cases of dacoity at Muzaffarnagar and one murder case in Meerut.—United Press.

OSMANIA UNIVERSITY

Students' Deputation Sees Hydari

HYDERABAD (Dn.) June 27.

Representations have been made to Sir Akbar Hydari, Vice-Chancellor of the Osmania University, and to the Nawab Mehdi Yar Jung Bahadur, Political Member, pointing out that hundreds of students had been denied admission to the Arts, Medical and other colleges on the ground of insufficient accommodation.

It is understood that Sir Akbar gave a patient hearing to the representatives of the students and promised reconsideration.—United Press.

I. L. O. DIRECTOR MAY VISIT INDIA

NEW DELHI, June 26.

News has been received at the International Labour Office here, that speaking on behalf of the workers of India, Mr. Ramaswami, Mudaliar, Indian Workers' Delegate to the 19th session of the I.L. Conference has extended an invitation to Mr. Harold B. Butler, Director of the I.L.O. to visit India at an early date to acquaint himself personally with the special economic, industrial and labour problems of this country.—United Press.

Pandit Hirdaynath Kunzru (centre), who delivered a lecture at Blavatsky Lodge on Wednesday evening, photographed with other Liberal leaders.

BAN ON RAJA OF SIKAR

Not Allowed To Enter His Own Territory?

JAIPUR DURBAR'S ORDER?

(From A Correspondent.)

JAIPUR, June 26.

It is reported from Sikar that Rao Raja Kalyansingh of Sikar who is at present at Simla has been ordered by the Jaipur Durbar not to enter his own territories but also to refrain from going to Mount Abu, and it is also reported that this order of the Jaipur Durbar has the sanction of the Paramount Power. A sum of Rs. 1,61,000 has, it is understood, been fixed for his privy purse.

Enquiries from the office of the Sikar Jat Punchayat show that the Jats who were arrested and detained at Sikar in connection with the Kudan incident are being prosecuted at Sikar under Sections 333, 307 and 148 of the Jaipur Penal Code before a Special Judge appointed by the Jaipur Durbar. The Sikar Thikana has refused permission for lawyers from outside to appear for the accused, but is prepared to allow Sikar or Jaipur Vakils whose fees the Thikana would pay. It is, however, understood that attempts are being made by outside barristers of the Sikar Jat Punchayat to get permission of the Jaipur Durbar to appear for the accused.

ARMS SHOP BURGLED

Lahore Police Investigating Mysterious Theft

LAHORE, June 24.

A mysterious case of burglary occurred last night in the premises of Walter Locke and Co., well-known gun and ammunition dealers in Lahore.

When the shop was opened this morning, everything inside the premises was found topsy-turvy. Revolvers, cartridges, knives, etc., were strewn about all over the place. Practically all cases containing arms and other articles had been tampered with and thief or thieves had even taken the trouble to carry the knives and other things from one room and scatter them in another.

But the most mysterious part of the burglary was that nothing had actually been removed—except (as so far ascertained) a gold medal. The thief had let himself down into the shop from the ventilator in the roof using a rope for the purpose.

The Police are investigating.

BURMA M. L. C. DEAD

RANGOON, June 26.

A noted Burman Dr. N. N. Parakh, M.L.C (82), died of bronchial pneumonia. He had been a nominated member of the Legislative Council since pre-reform days and was popularly known as the Father of the House, being the oldest member.—A.P.

A. I. AYURVEDIC CONFERENCE

Reception Committee Constitutes Several Sub-Committees

MADRAS, June 24.

A meeting of the Reception Committee of the 25th Session of the All-India Ayurvedic Conference to be held in Madras in December next was held yesterday under the presidentship of Vydiaratna Pandit M. Doraiswami Iyengar.

After the election of vice-Chairman, the meeting constituted an influential committee for the celebration of the Jubilee.

The meeting also constituted several other Committees including an Exhibition Committee.

It was also resolved that each Committee should have power to co-opt additional members to the Committee whenever desirable.

The next meeting of the Reception Committee will be held on Sunday 30th June.

GERMAN EXPEDITION INTO HINDUKHUSH

Dr. Scheibe Obtains Afghan Govt.'s Permission

SIMLA, June 26.

The German Expedition into the Hindukhush mountains under the leadership of Doctor Scheibe just obtained the permission of the Afghanistan Government to pass through the area now called Nuristan or the land of lights.

Dr. Scheibe's party has accordingly, left Kabul to explore the hitherto untapped regions of the Hindukhush for botanical and other reasons. The party has to pass through Nuristan whose former name was Kafiristan so-called because, it is inhabited by those who are only people in Mahomedan Asia not yet converted to Islam.

It appears there are still traces of the Greek civilisation and that influences, easily traceable to Alexander's invasion are also noticeable. Dr. Sheibe's party will go up the Bashgul valley on the Afghan side of the Indian frontier and cut cross the Lutkuh valley before, proceeding through the Shui pass.

The date of the deputation coming into Chitral is not yet fixed.—A.P. Special.

THEFT AT HYDERABAD STATION POST OFFICE

(From Our Correspondent.)

HYDERABAD, (Dn.) June 26.

A theft was committed at the Imperial Post Office, Hyderabad Railway Station, this morning. Details are wanting.

An interesting situation has arisen in consequence of the declaration in the Madras High Court made recently on behalf of His Majesty's Government that the Frenchpet a small suburb of Masulipatam is part of British territory.

CONTRACTOR SUES STATE

Claims 3 Lakhs Dams From Nizam's Govt

HYDERABAD (Dn.) June

Raja Bahadur G. Krishnachariar, ex-Legal Adviser to H. H. the Nizam's Government appeared to-day before Justice Nawab Ir Yar Jung BaBhadur on behalf of one Y. Pulliah, who cla from H.E.H. the Nizam's Government damages amounting to 3 lakhs.

The case for the plaintiff is that the Government entered in a contract with him for entrus him the water works at Latund Jalna and subsequently commit default. The case was adjourd —United Press.

MAULED TO DEATH BY TIGER

Wood-cutter Meets Sad End In Forest

DIBRUGARH, June.

A thrilling story of how a young man of 25 fought with a tiger and was killed by the ast is reported from village Gohao in the district of Sibsagar, about 40 miles from Jugarh.

It is stated that one Tuseswar Neog who was reputed for ravery in his village went to cut woods with some of his companions in a forest about 6 iles away from his village. At ask when he was engaged in removing the woods already c by himself a huge tiger of the Royal Bengal species appred before him. Before Tusewar could prepare himself for sif-defence, the ferocious beast with a terrible roar jumped upon him. Tuseshwar also losing no tir attacked the animal and bega to deal blows with his fist on the tiger. Thus a scuffle ensued between them, each trying t defeat the other.

In the meantime his compnions who went elsewhere t collect woods, came there and egan to shout to scare away the anmal. On hearing the shouting th tiger entered the forest lavin Tuseshwar seriously injured. H was immediately removed t hospital where he succumbed o th injuries.—United Press.

NOTORIOUS ABSCONDER ARREST

LAHORE, Jun

A sensation was created the police in Bhaipheru a of Lahore arrested a n absconder and recovered five cartridges and a pis from his possession.

Hassan had been abs for long and was wanted nection with a serious the —United Press.

Rao Saheb Maurti S Honoured

JALGAON, (By

Rao Saheb Maurti Soni was the first to offer his land for starting the first seed farm" in the Bombay sidency, initiating the new of the Agricultural departm the supply of pure seeds t cultural departmeshm sshr culturists. was recently h at a public meeting fo made a Rao Saheb in the Honours' list.—A.P.

BALLYGUNJE POST MASTER ARRE

CALCUTTA, Ju

The postmaster of the gunje Post Office in the Calcutta was arrested on of criminal breach of t respect of Government m the extent of Rs. 900/- Press.

VICEROY TO AD ASSEMBLY

SIMLA,

It is understood that Viceroy will address t ly on 2nd September

SPENT 26 YEARS IN PRISON

Man With 35 Convictions On Trial For Pick-Pocketing

DHUBRI, June 24

Debi, an up-countryman, is out to make history.

He was caught in the court compound while in the act of picking the pocket of a litigant and, following a preliminary enquiry, has been committed to the Court of Sessions to take his trial there.

It transpires that he has thirty-five previous convictions and he has spent twenty-six years of his life in prison.

He was first sent to gaol in 1861 during the reign of Queen Victoria. A. P.

GEN. SIR IVO GESEY FOR KARACHI

POONA, June 26.

Gen. Sir Ivo Gesey left Poona this morning 'en route' to Karachi.

The General was seen off at the station by a number of prominent officials. In October Sir Ivo will succeed Sir George Jeffreys to the Southern Command.—A.P.

TRIBAL FIGHTING IN FRONTIER

15 Killed And 30 Injured In Action Between June 23 To 25

PESHAWAR, June 27.

In a tribal fight, reported from Bajaur between Khar and Nawagai, which continued from June 23 to June 25, 15 were killed and 30 wounded. Badshah Gul and Chimni, notorious Peshawar outlaws were present on the scene.

The Faqir of Alingar, who is suffering from fever, is at present at Ambahar.—A.P.

MILK-VENDORS KILLED

LAHORE, June 26.

Two persons were killed and some others injured in a riot last evening in the village of Jajjer Khurd, Lahore District, between two parties of milk vendors. Professional rivalry is said to have existed between the two sides regarding the export of milk to Lahore and it reached a head yesterday when one party armed with kirpans and other weapons attacked their opponents and killed two of them. The police have made several arrests.—A.P.

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